Fishery Management Report No. 08-04

Annual Management Report of the 2006 Southeast Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet Fisheries

by

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game **Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries**

Symbols and Abbreviations

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Weights and measures (metric)

centimeter	cm
deciliter	dL
gram	g
hectare	ha
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
liter	L
meter	m
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm

Weights and measures (English)

cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
foot	ft
gallon	gal
inch	in
mile	mi
nautical mile	nmi
ounce	oz
pound	lb
quart	qt
yard	yd

Time and temperature

day	d
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
degrees kelvin	K
hour	h
minute	min
second	s

Physics and chemistry

all atomic symbols	
alternating current	AC
ampere	A
calorie	cal
direct current	DC
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH
parts per million	ppm
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰
volts	V
watts	W

General

Alaska Administrative Code	AAC
all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.
all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.
at	@
compass directions:	
east	E
north	N
south	S
west	W
copyright	©
corporate suffixes:	
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Limited	Ltd.
District of Columbia	D.C.
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera (and so forth)	etc.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
Federal Information Code	FIC
id est (that is)	i.e.
latitude or longitude	lat. or long.
monetary symbols (U.S.)	$, ¢
months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec
registered trademark	®
trademark	™
United States (adjective)	U.S.
United States of America (noun)	USA
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)

Measures (fisheries)

fork length	FL
mideye-to-fork	MEF
mideye-to-tail-fork	METF
standard length	SL
total length	TL

Mathematics, statistics

all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
alternate hypothesis	H_A
base of natural logarithm	*e*
catch per unit effort	CPUE
coefficient of variation	CV
common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2, etc.)
confidence interval	CI
correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
correlation coefficient (simple)	r
covariance	cov
degree (angular)	°
degrees of freedom	df
expected value	*E*
greater than	>
greater than or equal to	≥
harvest per unit effort	HPUE
less than	<
less than or equal to	≤
logarithm (natural)	ln
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (specify base)	$\log_2$, etc.
minute (angular)	'
not significant	NS
null hypothesis	H_O
percent	%
probability	P
probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second (angular)	"
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
variance	
population	Var
sample	var

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ABSTRACT

A total of 26.6 million salmon were harvested in the commercial purse seine and gillnet salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska in 2006. The purse seine harvest of 21.4 million fish by harvest type were: traditional fisheries (11.8 million); hatchery terminal area harvest (4.4 million); hatchery cost recovery (4.9 million); Annette Island (0.2 million) and miscellaneous (72,000). The 2006 common property (traditional plus terminal area) purse seine harvest of 16.3 million was the lowest since 1988 and well below the recent 10-year average of 54.2 million fish. Comparing the 2006 common property traditional and terminal purse seine harvests with 2005, harvests were: 121% for Chinook, 46% for sockeye, 32% for coho, 18% for pink, and 199% for chum salmon. The drift gillnet harvest of 5.2 million fish by harvest type included: traditional fisheries (3.4 million); hatchery terminal harvest (1.4 million); hatchery cost recovery (51,500); and Annette Island (303,000). Comparing the 2006 common property traditional and terminal drift gillnet harvests with 2005, harvests were: 82% for Chinook, 135% for sockeye, 93% for coho, 49% for pink, and 207% for chum salmon. The 2006 drift gillnet common property harvest of 3,127,000 chum salmon was 171% of the recent 10-year average harvest and is a record harvest.

Key words: Commercial fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Annual Management Report, purse seine, drift gillnet, Southeast Alaska, Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, traditional harvests, common property harvests, terminal harvest area, cost recovery harvests

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2006 Southeast Alaska salmon net fisheries including the purse seine, drift gillnet, hatchery cost recovery, Canadian Transboundary River, and Annette Island fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical production. This annual report was formerly part of a larger report that summarized Commercial, Personal Use, and subsistence fisheries as a Report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries. An overall summary of the 2006 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Tingley and Davidson 2007), as well as summaries of the 2006 southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Lynch and Skannes 2007) and the 2006 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Woods 2007) are now available as a separate reports. This change in reporting format is part of an effort by the department to better standardize fishery management reports statewide.

PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

The purse seine fishery historically (1960–2005) accounts for approximately 80% of the total commercial common property salmon harvest in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet and therefore most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. Other salmon species are harvested incidental to the pink salmon purse seine fishery. On average, by species, the common property purse seine harvests since 1960 account for 5% of Chinook, 47% of sockeye, 17% of coho, 94% of pink, and 58% of chum salmon harvests (Tingley and Davidson 2007). Average yearly composition of the purse seine fishery catch in numbers is <0.1% Chinook, 2.1% sockeye, 1.1% coho, 87.7% pink, and 9.1% chum salmon (Table 1).

Commercial salmon fishing regulation [5 AAC 33.310(a)] allows traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C and 6-D only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14 (Figure 1). Although these specified areas are traditionally open to purse seine fishing, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. Purse seining took place in seven Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) and 13 hatchery cost recovery areas (Figure 2) as well as in the Annette Island Reserve in 2006. The majority of this section will focus on the traditional

common property purse seine fisheries. Fisheries in THAs, hatchery cost recovery, Canadian Transboundary Rivers, and the Annette Island Reserve are discussed in subsequent sections.

Districts 1 through 7 (Southern Southeast) and Districts 9 through 14 (Northern Southeast) are grouped for purposes of forecasting, harvest tabulation, and management. However, because both the northern and southern portions are included in the same salmon registration area, purse seine fishermen can move freely between districts based on run timing and abundance. Efforts are made to coordinate management actions regionally to ensure effort distribution. Inseason assessments of pink salmon run strengths are determined primarily from spawning escapement information obtained from aerial surveys of terminal areas and streams, and from fishery performance data (i.e., catch per unit effort (CPUE)). In addition, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) regularly charters purse seine vessels to conduct test-fishing assessments to determine run strength in selected areas, and conducts dockside sampling to determine pink salmon sex ratios to help assess run timing.

The 2006 common property purse seine fishery began on June 18 in Districts 2 and 12 including the Kendrick Bay THA, District 2 outside Kendrick Bay, Tenakee Inlet, the Hidden Falls THA, and the Point Augusta index fishery. The traditional summer pink salmon season ran through August 30–31 in Section 9-A and District 13. The directed fall chum salmon season began on September 3 in Section 9-B in Security Bay, and concluded September 28 in District 2 in Cholmondeley Sound. Details of opening dates and times by district, section and area are presented in Tables 2–10. The 2006 common property purse seine harvest (including traditional and THA fisheries) was 16.25 million salmon; and total seine harvest including cost recovery, Annette Island, and test fisheries was 21.4 million (Table 11). The total common property purse seine harvest consisted of approximately 25,000 Chinook, 414,000 sockeye, 110,000 coho, 10.1 million pink, and 5.6 million chum salmon. Historical (1960–2005) common property purse seine harvests in traditional and THA are presented in Table 1. In 2006, Chinook salmon accounted for far less than 0.2% of the common property harvest, sockeye 2.5%, coho 0.7%, pink 62.1% and chum salmon 34.5%. The 2006 common property purse seine harvest of 16.25 million, ranks 29th out of 47 years since statehood, was the lowest harvest since the harvest of 11.3 million salmon in 1988, and was well below the recent 10-year average harvest of 54.2 million. Regionwide seine effort was from 234 boats–similar to 232 boats that fished in 2005 (Tingley and Davidson 2007). However, along with lower harvests in 2006, fewer boats fished throughout most openings compared with 2005.

PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST

Regulation [5 AAC 33.392(a)] states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the gillnet fisheries. Further, regulation [5 ACC 29.060 (b)(1)] establishes a purse seine harvest allocation for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2006 season the annual harvest ceiling of 346,800 fish resulted in a purse seine harvest allocation of 14,900 Chinook salmon. The Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial users resulting from implementation of the PST. Regulation [5 ACC 33.392(b)] states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in regulation [5 ACC

29.060 (c)] that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error.

The primary management tool used to stay within the Chinook salmon harvest guideline for the purse seine fishery is to establish fishing periods, by emergency order, when Chinook salmon greater than 28 inches may not be retained. When non-retention is expected to be implemented, it would be early or late in the season when the total salmon harvest rate is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large Chinook and minimizes the impact of incidental mortality. Retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger is permitted as long as possible during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the Chinook salmon harvest guideline is obtained, non-retention is required. The total 2006 purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was approximately 25,970 fish, of which 24,730 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 1,240 as less than 28 inches. Approximately 11,507 of the large Chinook salmon were from Alaska hatcheries. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 9,781 were designated as hatchery add-on Chinook salmon that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. The total large Chinook harvest of 24,730 minus the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 14,949. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was nearly equal to the 14,900 Chinook salmon harvest guideline.

NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in northern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. In 2006, traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 11.5 million fish, comprised of 5,300 Chinook, 68,000 sockeye, 47,000 coho, 7.5 million pink, and 3.8 million chum salmon (Table 12; Figure 3). The harvests of Chinook, sockeye, and coho and pink salmon were all well below the recent 10-year average harvest. The harvests of pink salmon was 40% of the recent 10-year average harvest and comparable to the harvest of 7.3 million in 2000. The harvest of chum salmon was just below the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.0 million. Overall, the 2006 harvest was well below the recent 10-year average harvest of 23.2 million salmon and ranked 18th highest since statehood.

Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 9

District 9 is divided into two sections. Section 9-A is managed from the Sitka office and 9-B from the Petersburg office. Section 9-A includes the waters of Chatham Strait off the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island. Section 9-B is 50 miles west of Petersburg and encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait. Major fishing areas of Section 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island between Eliza Harbor and Point Gardner, and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island from Kingsmill Point to Tebenkof Bay.

Both Section 9-B and District 10 had good to excellent pink salmon escapements during the 2004 parent-year. However, inseason it was apparent that Section 9-B would have a much poorer than expected return. Only mediocre returns had occurred in District 10 by mid July and the test fishing at Point Gardner and Kingsmill Point was below average. Fishing time was very limited during the entire season with no openings longer than 15 hours, the most limited fishing times

since the 1988 season. The first fishery in Section 9-B occurred on July 27 for chum salmon. The most recent opening of a directed fishery in Tebenkof Bay on early run chum was only two years ago so this opening was rather unusual since it is often 10 or 15 years between these early chum openings. Although the chum returns are small, the unusual timing often surprises seiners and usually only a few boats fish the area and do quite well. This opening was no exception with harvests comprised of 40% chums and 60% pinks with chum catches averaging about 2,500 fish/boat. The first opening directed at pink salmon occurred on July 30 which is about 5-7 days later than usual. The Admiralty shoreline was opened plus Tebenkof and the waters around Rowan Bay and Bay of Pillars. Only 7 boats fished the Eliza shoreline with no effort at Rowan Bay and only 3 boats fishing Tebenkof Bay. Pink catches along the Admiralty shoreline were only 7,000/boat which was disappointing considering the very low effort. During the next 15 hour opening on August 3 only the Tebenkof-Rowan area was opened. Effort remained low and harvests in Tebenkof were relatively good with averages of 10,000 pinks and 2,800 chums/boat. On August 6 the Admiralty shoreline was reopened. Effort remained low and catches averaged only 5,500 pinks/boat. By now it was fairly obvious that the returns in central southeastern were very poor with only limited areas having enough surplus fish for consistent openings. During the next opening, on August 10, catches continued to decline even though this should have been near the peak of the return. The same areas were open except the lines were moved out in Eliza Harbor since most of the fish were schooling outside of the normal markers, and the fishery at Point Gardner was closed. The entire region was closed from August 11 until August 17 when the Eliza shoreline reopened and Port Malmesbury was included with the reopening of Tebenkof Bay. No fishing occurred around Port Malmesbury, effort in Tebenkof and along the Eliza shoreline was very low, and seiners only averaged about 4,000 pinks/boat. During the August 20th opening, the same areas were reopened with the addition of Security and Saginaw Bays plus the lines were moved in about 1½ miles in Eliza Harbor. Catches continued declining. The final opening of the season directed at harvesting pink salmon occurred on August 24. The only change in area was the lines were moved back to normal markers in Eliza Harbor to allow the harvest of some of the surplus pinks now that the stream was well seeded. Harvests were poor except in Eliza Harbor where catches averaged just over 10,000 pinks per boat. The Kingsmill shoreline, where a significant portion of the District 9 harvest usually occurs, was never opened. Overall it was a very disappointing return to District 9 with a catch of 0.5 million pinks, considerably below the 1.8 million average harvest since statehood and the lowest harvest since 1987. The Section 9-B sockeye salmon harvest of 2,000 fish, the coho harvest of 3,000 fish and the chum salmon harvest of 58,000 fish were all well below average and also the poorest since 1987. Pink salmon escapements were good in those areas that were fished but lacking in some of the other areas. The escapement estimate of 625,000 pink salmon for Section 9-B was at the midpoint of the 400,000 to 850,000 target range for the entire district. Regional 2006 escapement indices are presented in Table 13 in relation to biological escapement goals, and escapement indices are further broken out by District for Northern Southeast Alaska in relation to historic levels and management targets in Table 14.

Section 9-A is comprised of two separate stock groups for management including upper Section 9-A managed for early to mid-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay and lower Section 9-A managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams from Patterson Bay to the south. The Red Bluff Bay shoreline was initially opened for 15-hours on July 9 about a week to 10 days earlier than normal. This opening was based on a good showing of what appeared to be both pink salmon and hatchery chum salmon along the shoreline north of Red Bluff Bay seen during an

aerial survey. The opening included the waters of Section 9-A north of the southern entrance of Red Bluff Bay. Five boats averaged only 836 pinks/boat but averaged 5,655 chum/boat. Red Bluff Bay shoreline was again opened on July 13, seven boats averaged only 526 pink salmon, and the area was not opened the following Sunday. Aerial observations on July 17 showed pink schools were beginning to accumulate in inner Red Bluff Bay and the Red Bluff Bay shoreline was opened on July 20 with openings continuing along with region-wide openings through August 24. By July 27, large numbers of pinks (in excess of 100,000) had accumulated in Red Bluff Bay. On August 6 the open area was expanded to the south opening the waters of Section 9-A north of Hoggatt Bay Light. By the first week of August it was becoming evident that the pink salmon returns to most areas of Southeast Alaska were falling well short of expectations. After the August 10th opening the purse seine fishery was closed regionally for seven days to provide for escapement, although Red Bluff Bay escapements were very good at the time. When the pink salmon fishery re-opened on August 17, the escapement estimate was approaching 200,000 pink salmon and Red Bluff Bay was opened to normal markers. A final 39-hour open period occurred August 30-31. The total harvest for the season was 95,000 pink salmon and 38,000 chum salmon. Nearly 75% of the chum salmon harvest occurred during the first 15-hour opening and were likely Hidden Falls Hatchery chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest was only 21% of the recent 10-year average. Effort never exceeded seven boats and the harvest peaked on August 17, when 32,000 pink salmon were harvested by 3 boats. Escapement estimates to Red Bluff Bay were the fourth largest ever recorded with a peak count of 290,000 pink salmon. In lower Section 9-A there was very little sign of incoming pink salmon in the outer bays and approaches during most of August, however toward late-August it was apparent that escapement needs were going to be met or exceeded. The lower portion of Section 9-A was opened for 39-hours, August 30-31, the only opening during the 2006 season. This opening included the waters of Section 9-A north of Armstrong Point. Four boats harvested 6,600 pink salmon and 6,200 hatchery coho salmon with the effort concentrated near the Mist Cove hatchery coho release site. The pink salmon escapement index to lower Section 9-A streams was excellent and above the Upper Management Target.

District 10

District 10 encompasses much of the waters of Frederick Sound and the southern portion of Stephens Passage. Its eastern boundary is about 15 miles northwest of Petersburg. Major fishing areas include the waters in and adjacent to Port Houghton and Windham Bay and the waters adjacent to the southeast side of Admiralty Island including Gambier Bay, Pybus Bay, and the Big Bend at the mouth of Seymour Canal.

The season opened on June 25 along the mainland shoreline with the waters of Farragut Bay and adjacent waters of eastern Frederick Sound closed. The effort and harvest were either non-existent or low throughout the season. There were nine 15-hour openings on the mainland shoreline before the season closed in that portion of District 10 on July 27. Effort never exceeded 11 seiners and harvests were poor, never exceeding 6,000 pinks/boat during an opening. There were seven 15-hour openings along the Admiralty shoreline from July 27 through August 20. Effort peaked at 19 seiners on July 30. Harvests were better than along the mainland shoreline but were still poor, never exceeding 53,000 pink salmon and 11,500 pinks/boat during an opening. Harvests declined rapidly and no seining occurred in the district after August 10. The harvest in 2006 of 0.42 million pink salmon (Table 11) was the lowest since 2001 and below the 809,000 average harvest since statehood. The sockeye salmon harvest of 7,500 fish was just

above the long-term average of 7,000. The pink salmon escapement index in District 10 of 800,000 million was sixteenth highest since statehood and near the lower end of the target range of 650,000–1,450,000 million pink salmon (Table 14).

District 11

District 11 encompasses Seymour Canal and was not opened in 2006. The pink salmon escapement index for District 11 overall was just above the lower bound of the management target range although the Seymour stock group did not achieve escapements within its management target range. In Seymour Canal, the largest producing pink salmon systems, Mole River and Pleasant Bay, experienced well below recent 10-year average escapements while smaller producers like Windfall Harbor and Swan Cove experienced well above average escapements. The one and only part of District 11 that experienced very strong pink salmon escapements was the Taku River watershed. The Taku River fish wheel pink salmon catch was the third highest since 1986.

District 12

Many separate purse seine fisheries operate in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. Areas open to purse seining in 2006 included Tenakee Inlet, the Point Augusta index area, portions of the west Admiralty Island shoreline (north of Point Hepburn), portions of the southwest Admiralty Island shoreline (south of Point Samuel), the Chichagof Island shoreline, the Catherine Island/Kelp Bay shoreline, and the Hidden Falls THA. In 2006, the District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 3.2 million pink and 2.2 million chum salmon (Table 11). The pink salmon harvest is 44% of the 10-year average harvest of 7.3 million fish while the chum salmon harvest is just about equal to the 10-year average harvest of 2.1 million fish. Due to the general region wide low abundance of pink salmon in 2006 the common property purse seine fishery was held to two 15-hour openings per week throughout the season and some commonly fished areas were never open to fishing.

Point Augusta, Tenakee Inlet, and Basket Bay

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery opened on Sunday, June 18 (statistical week 25) with a 15-hour opening in Tenakee Inlet and at Point Augusta. Early Tenakee Inlet openings target wild summer chum salmon returns while the Point Augusta openings are intended to provide information on pink and chum salmon run strength.

The Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and has been opened annually between late June and mid-July since 1992 to monitor incoming pink salmon run strength in northern Chatham Strait. In 2006, there were a total of 16 openings between June 18 and August 20. The seven openings through July 20 were in conjunction with other weekly openings at Tenakee Inlet and Hidden Falls. Beginning July 23, Point Augusta was opened in conjunction with openings along the Whitestone shoreline. Pink salmon CPUE was well above average during the second and third common property openings but then fell drastically during later July openings. Approximately 254,000 pink salmon were harvested, 52% of the ten-year average; and 78,000 chum salmon were harvested, about 140% of the 10-year average. The fishery was open for a total of 240 hours or 63% of the 10-year average 382 hours.

The Tenakee Inlet fishery was the only fishery in the Juneau management area that performed well in terms of both escapement and harvest. The pink salmon harvest of 1.7 million fish was

233 % of average and the second highest pink salmon harvest historically. The chum salmon harvest of 171,000 fish was approximately 146% of average and is the 3rd largest harvest for this area historically. The fishery was open to normal markers the entire season and averaged 14 seine boats per opening with a peak effort of 24 boats between July 16 and August 12. Fishery openings totaled 255 hours, 90% of the 10-year average. The 2006 pink salmon escapement index for this stock is 285,000 fish, well within the management target range of 180,000 - 370.000 fish. Chum salmon escapement was also good but approximately 20% below the 10-year average. For the second consecutive year a floating processor arrived in Tenakee Inlet in July and anchored up in Corner Bay through mid August. The company had a small fleet of six to eight purse seiners.

The Chichagof Island shoreline south of South Passage Point, known as the Basket Bay fishery, was initially opened on August 3. A closed water area, approximately four miles between Little Basket Bay and Don's Creek, was in place for the duration of the season to manage for sockeye salmon escapement to Kook Lake and for the Basket Bay subsistence fishery. Approximately 173,000 pink salmon and 10,000 chum salmon were harvested in four openings from August 3 to August 20. This represents 28% and 22% of the 10-year average pink and chum harvest. There were a total of 5 openings totaling 75 hours, approximately 21% of the 10-year average 351 hours. Pink salmon returns to this area were good overall but not consistent. Whiterock Creek and Wukuklook for example experienced less than half of their average escapement. Nonetheless, the 2006 pink salmon escapement index of 145,000 fish was above the upper management target of 130,000 fish for this stock. Sockeye returns to Kook Lake were monitored by a weir project funded and operated through the USFWS. This is the second consecutive year for this project. The weir was pulled on September 20 with a final count of just under 10,000 sockeye. Approximately 8,500 fish or 85% of the escapement had passed through the weir by August 8.

Hawk Inlet Shoreline

The western shoreline of Admiralty Island between Point Marsden and Funter Bay is known as the Hawk Inlet shoreline. A portion of salmon stocks returning to their natal streams in Lynn Canal, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Frederick Sound, and Chatham Strait pass through this area after entering from the ocean through Icy Strait, and turn north or south depending on their ultimate destination. Purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline has been controversial because salmon destined to inside drift gillnet areas (Districts 11 and 15) are taken in the fishery. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was closed during July between 1984 and 1988 by Board of Fisheries regulations. In 1989 the Board of Fisheries approved new regulations that restored seining along the Hawk Inlet shore in July. The board approved this fishery to allow directed harvesting of north bound pink salmon, and placed a harvest limit total of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the fishery during July. In January 2006, the Board further clarified that this sockeye harvest cap applied to only wild fish. The fishery has been opened in 1989, 1992-1994, 1999, 2001, and 2003–2006.

The Board of Fisheries passed the Northern Southeast Purse Seine Fishery Management Plan in 1994 [5 AAC 33.366]. The plan authorizes the department to manage the Hawk Inlet fishery in July such that any portion of the area north of Point Marsden may be opened when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon is observed, and specifies that open areas and time must consider conservation concerns for all species in the area. A variety of factors and run strength

assessments have been used to make a decision whether to prosecute a July purse seine fishery on this shoreline and how the fishery will be structured. The assessment methods used by the Department in July 2006 to determine if a harvestable surplus of pink salmon was available for harvest are as follows:

1) The 2004 pink salmon parent-year escapement index of 2.0 million for the Juneau Management area ranked 8th since 1960. This was just below the upper management escapement index goal of 2.3 million fish. Although Lynn Canal parent year pink salmon escapement was only 52% of the 10-year average, the 2004 weir count at Chilkoot River of 107,000 fish was one of the highest counts on record for this system. The pink counts at the Chilkat river fish wheels in 2004 were also some of the highest in recent years. The District 11 (Stephens passage) escapement index of 489,000 fish was close to the midpoint of the management target range.
2) Test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline was conducted on June 28, June 30, July 7, and July 14. Pink salmon catches averaged 2.5 times the 10-year average for the first two test fishing dates and was slightly above the 10-year average for the last two test fisheries. The Point Augusta index fishery harvest for the last week of June was 5 times the 10-year average. In-season predictions of the pink salmon troll catch were not available.
3) Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline between mid June and mid July indicated an abundance of pink salmon between Pt. Retreat and Hawk Inlet.
4) Based on fishermen interviews and the pink salmon harvest in the District 111 drift gillnet fishery, it was evident by early July that pink salmon were abundant in the area. The District 11 gillnet harvest July 2-8 (stat week 27) was approximately 24,000 pink salmon, almost 5 times the 10-year average for this stat week.
5) The Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel cumulative catches of pink salmon were about average by mid July and the daily sex ratio ranged from 60-80% males indicating normal run timing.
6) Many anglers participating in the Juneau area sport fishery release rather than keep their pink salmon, nevertheless the pink salmon harvest rate for July 3-9 was 13 hours per pink salmon, about one third of the 5-year average of 30 hours.

The above assessments in total indicated a high abundance of northbound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline, with a harvestable surplus available in the area.

According to the Northern Southeast Purse Seine Fishery Management Plan, conservation of other salmon stocks must be considered in any July opening along the Hawk Inlet shoreline. The major other wild stocks include Chilkoot, Chilkat, and Taku sockeye salmon. The total return of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon in 2006 was expected to be near the long-term average of 167,000 fish based on 2001 parent year escapements. The management objective was to achieve escapement levels near the mid point of the escapement goal range or approximately 70,000 fish. The final 2006 weir count of 96,000 sockeye for Chilkoot Lake was slightly above the upper bound management goal of 90,000 sockeye salmon and the highest escapement recorded since 1984. Returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon in 2006 were expected to be 90% of the historical average or approximately 185,000 fish while mainstem Chilkat sockeye were expected to be above average. However, in-season results from the Chilkat River fish wheel program indicated that Chilkat River sockeye escapement was only 33% of the 10-year average cumulative escapement through mid July. The 2006 return came in well below expectations with a

preliminary mark-recapture estimate of 73,000 fish, the lowest m-r estimate of escapement on record and 44% of the 1996-2005 mark-recapture average. For Taku River, the Canadian preseason sockeye forecast was for a total return of approximately 204,000 sockeye salmon which is slightly below the average forecast return of 255,000 fish. Based on in-season escapement modeling through mid July, Taku River sockeye escapements were not tracking adequately to achieve the in-river escapement goal of 75,000 sockeye. Conservative measures were taken in the District 11 gillnet fishery July 9-29 to increase sockeye escapement to the spawning grounds. The final overall Taku River sockeye escapement was healthy with over 140,000 fish reaching the spawning grounds.

While pink salmon migrating to Lynn Canal and Stephens Passage were abundant, there were conservation concerns for Chilkat and Taku river sockeye stocks in the early part of the 2006 season. Consequently, the purse seine openings along the Hawk Inlet shoreline were very conservative. There were 7 purse seine openings, well above the average of 4 openings, however each opening was restricted to 8 hours (instead of the standard 15-hour opening) of fishing time in approximately half of the traditional area. This effectively was a 75% reduction in fishing opportunity for the Hawk Inlet fishery. The open area was limited to the southern portion of the Hawk Inlet shoreline (from the latitude of Hanus reef to Point Marsden) to minimize sockeye harvest. Historic test fishery catches along this shoreline show that sockeye abundance increases with northward movement along the shore.

All boats participating in the fishery are identified and recorded, including any boats that may move to or from adjacent open fishing areas at Pt. Augusta, Tenakee Inlet, or the Port Fredrick/Whitestone shoreline. All sockeye harvested by any seine boat identified as fishing north of Point Marsden at any time during the opening are counted against the 15,000 wild sockeye cap, per the catch accounting regulation adopted by the Board of Fish in 2003 (and modified by the Board in 2006).

Otolith samples from test fisheries and common property openings are taken from sockeye salmon to estimate contribution of hatchery stocks to the catch. Sockeye salmon harvested in the fishery are also sampled for scales; these samples provide a qualitative assessment of the contribution of Chilkoot sockeye to the catch. Sampling for stock assessment of the Hawk Inlet fishery is normally done at Ocean Beauty's Excursion Inlet facility. This year however, tenders with HI sockeye began transiting to the Petersburg Ocean Beauty plant due to the large number of DIPAC and NSRAA chum salmon being brought to the Excursion Inlet plant. The department was not informed of this change and therefore missed some sampling opportunities.

The total harvest for the Hawk Inlet fishery in 2006 was 12,603 sockeye salmon, 339,697 pink salmon, and 172,259 chum salmon. The sockeye harvest consisted of 11,360 wild sockeye salmon and 1,243 enhanced sockeye salmon. Enhanced sockeye salmon are primarily Snettisham hatchery stock and accounted for 9.9% of the total sockeye salmon harvested during the July openings.

West and Southwest Admiralty

In strong contrast to the abundant north migrating pink salmon, south migrating pink salmon along the west Admiralty shoreline were almost nonexistent throughout most of the 2006 season. Consequently the West Admiralty shoreline received only two additional openings of 15-hours each following the July Hawk Inlet openings. The pink salmon harvest of 469,000 fish for statistical area 112-16 (including Hawk Inlet) is 14% of the 10-year average pink salmon harvest

for this fishery and a striking contrast compared to the 6.5 million pink salmon harvested in 2005. The lowest harvest in recent history of just under 200,000 pink salmon occurred in 1995. Chum salmon abundance this year was well above average in this area with the harvest of 183,000 fish representing 129% of the 10-year average. This harvest undoubtedly is a reflection of the record high number of enhanced chum salmon returning to DIPAC's Amalga harbor and Gastineau Channel facilities. The West Admiralty fishery in 2006 was open for a total of 86 hours or 20% of the 10-year average 461 hours. Pink salmon returns to West Admiralty streams were very slow in developing and it wasn't until mid September that most of the West Admiralty streams filled in. Although pink salmon escapement to West Admiralty streams was not consistent, the 2006 escapement index of 188,000 fish exceeded the upper bound of the management target range of 80,000 fish. Hawk Inlet escapement alone accounted for over 100,000 fish of this stocks escapement index.

Pink salmon returning to Southwest Admiralty streams were very slow in developing. The initial openings in Hood Bay and Chaik Bay on July 30 and August 3 were targeting strong returns of summer chum salmon. Due to the absence of pink salmon in the area Southwest Admiralty was not opened again until August 17, after the August 13 regionwide purse seine closure. The situation did improve after the mid August regional closure and pink salmon escapement to this area developed rapidly. Southwest Admiralty opened from Point Samuel to Point Wilson August 17, 20, & 24. The last two openings for this area occurred September 7 and 17 targeting fall chum salmon. A total of 38,000 pink salmon and 44,000 chum salmon were harvested in seven openings between July 30 and September 17. Fishery openings totaled 99 hours, 28% of the average 350 hours. The pink salmon harvest was 3% of the average while the chum salmon harvest was 83% of the average. The 2006 pink salmon escapement index for the Southwest Admiralty stock, at 215,000, was 60% of the 10-year average but above the upper management target of 170,000 fish.

Catherine Island and Kelp Bay

Section 12-A south of Point Hayes along the Catherine Island and Baranof Island shorelines is managed from the Sitka office. Within this area is the Hidden Falls Hatchery THA as well as several productive pink and chum salmon systems in Kelp Bay. In early to mid-July, Ralph's Creek in Middle Arm is monitored for summer chum salmon returns. If the chum escapement is adequate then Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline are typically opened south of the Point Lull Light providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls Hatchery chum salmon. This season Kelp Bay was opened July 9 through July 23 for two 15-hour periods per week in conjunction with the Hidden Falls THA. Since large numbers of hatchery produced chum salmon are harvested in Kelp Bay, the contribution of Ralph's Creek chum salmon to the seine fishery is unknown. The chum salmon return to Middle Arm was very strong and beginning with the first opening in Kelp bay the Middle Arm restriction was more liberal than traditionally used. The Middle Arm restriction was further liberalized beginning on July 20. Kelp Bay was closed after July 23 when chum salmon returns to Middle Arm were essentially over. The total harvest reported from Kelp Bay (112-21) was 4,000 pink salmon and 18,000 chum salmon. The final peak escapement count of 14,000 chum salmon in Ralph's Creek was 50% higher than the recent 10-year average. The South Arm of Kelp Bay also has a summer chum salmon run and in recent years has had escapements well below the long-term average. The South Arm remained entirely closed throughout the season and this season's escapement of 1,100 chum salmon remained well below the long-term average of 10,700 chum salmon. More conservative management measures

during July openings are needed to protect chum salmon returning to the South Arm of Kelp Bay. Pink salmon normally begin returning to Kelp Bay in late-July or early August with even-year returns tending to be later than odd-year returns. This season's pink salmon returns to Kelp Bay were very poor and no openings to target pink salmon occurred. Pink salmon escapement targets were minimally met for 3 of the 4 index streams in Kelp Bay. Ralph's Creek, Kelp Bay's most productive pink salmon system, had very poor escapement with a peak count of only 4,000. The long-term average for this system is 24,500 and the recent 10-year average is 89,000 pink salmon.

Section 13-C

In Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, the first 15-hour openings were scheduled for June 25 and July 2 with no effort occurring during these openings. There were two 15-hour openings per week beginning on July 2 and continuing until August 3 after which Section 13-C was closed for the season. Effort generally remained light until July 20 when 26 boats harvested 150,000 pink salmon and nearly 30,000 chum salmon. For the July 20 opening lines were liberalized in both Saook Bay and Rodman Bay to harvest strong returns of chum salmon. For this same opening, North Arm was completely closed to provide additional pink salmon escapement to North Arm streams. These same lines were used in the following 15-hour period on July 23 when 11 boats harvested 52,000 pink salmon and 17,600 chum salmon. For the final three open periods the fishery was restricted to outer Peril Strait east of a line from Hanus Point to Lindenberg Head and effort and harvest were minimal. The total harvest for the season was 298,000 pink salmon and 64,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest was 54% of the recent 10-year average and the chum salmon harvest was 83% of the recent 10-year average. Pink escapements to most streams in Section 13-C were good with the exception of Rodman Bay and Saook Bay which were both short of desired escapement levels. Overall, the escapement index was just above the lower end of the Management Target Range for Section 13-C. Chum salmon escapements to Rodman Bay and Saook Bay were very good.

District 14

Several separate purse seine fisheries typically occur in District 14 due to the large size of Icy Strait. Fishing areas open in District 14 included the Whitestone shoreline and Excursion Inlet area. The Whitestone shoreline openings totaled 120 hours, 32% of the 10-year average 371 hours. A total of 420,000 pink salmon and 44,000 chum salmon were harvested over eight 15-hour fishing periods between July 23 and August 20. The pink salmon harvest represents approximately 20% of the 10-year average harvest while the chum salmon harvest is 65% of the 10-year average. Fishing effort peaked at 20 boats during the first opening and after the last week of July there were never more than 6 boats fishing this area. The 2006 pink salmon escapement index of 179,000 fish for the north Chichagof stock was below the lower bound of the management target range of 280,000 to 620,000 fish.

The Excursion Inlet shoreline, north of the Porpoise Islands, was opened on August 10 and August 24 to target surplus pink salmon returning to Homeshore Creek and Humpy Creek. A total of 253,000 pink salmon and 11,000 chum salmon, 1,600 sockeye salmon, and 600 coho salmon were harvested in these two openings. The vast majority of the pink salmon harvest occurred in the first opening while most of the chum salmon harvest occurred on the second opening. The last pink salmon harvests of this magnitude, for this area, occurred in the 1960s

and early 1970s. The 2006 pink salmon escapement index for Homeshore of 41,000 fish is below the lower bound of the management target range (50,000 to 100,000 fish).

Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries

Section 13-A

In Section 13-A, separate fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm and Salisbury Sound. Section 13-A was first opened on July 23 including Salisbury Sound, Khaz Bay and Portlock Harbor. In Salisbury Sound, there were two 15-hour fishing periods per week until the season was closed after August 24. Traditional early season lines for the Salisbury Sound fishery include closing Fish Bay east of Fish Point. In recent years, large surpluses of pink salmon have quickly accumulated at the head of the bay. In 2006, a more liberal Fish Bay restriction was used closing only the inner one-third of the bay. On July 23, four boats harvested an average of 10,000 pink salmon and the next opening had four boats harvesting an average of 13,500 pink salmon. By July 30, building escapements to lower Salisbury Sound streams allowed for the southern boundary to be moved from the latitude of Scraggy Point to the latitude of Zeal Point. By August 6 it was apparent that escapements to Fish Bay streams were lagging below desired levels and Fish Bay was restricted to Fish Point until the end of the season. The highest effort occurred July 30 when 13 boats harvested 103,000 pink salmon and 8,300 chum salmon. The total harvest for the season was 340,000 pink salmon and 29,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest was one-half the recent ten-year average and the chum salmon harvest was around two-thirds of the recent 10-year average. The escapement index for Salisbury Sound was very good and at the upper end of the Management Target Range.

Pink salmon returns to Slocum Arm area streams were very strong in contrast to most other areas of Southeast Alaska. Openings began July 23 and continued until August 30 with the Portlock Harbor fishery, immediately to the north, opened synchronous with the Slocum Arm fishery. No effort was reported from Portlock Harbor which is managed based on salmon returns to Black Bay. Seven boats or less participated during the first three open periods in Slocum Arm averaging around 17,000 pinks per boat. Effort peaked on August 17 with 24 boats harvesting 241,000 pink salmon and 19,000 chum salmon. Three to five boats participated in the final four open periods. Non-traditional management measures used in the Slocum Arm fishery included beginning the season with normal markers in Ford Arm where excessive escapements have been occurring over the past 10 years. This approach seemed to work though a more conservative line was used beginning August 6 because high run-off made accounting of instream escapement difficult. On August 10, restrictive measures became necessary to protect pink salmon returning to two streams on opposite shorelines in Slocum Arm. With surplus returns accumulated off streams at the head of Slocum Arm the restriction closed only the mid-section of Slocum Arm and effectively allowed escapements to build to the two streams of concern. This restriction became unnecessary by the August 24 opening. The Slocum Arm total harvest for the season was 1,020,000 pink salmon the highest on record and 66,000 chum salmon about twice the recent ten-year average. Good to very good escapement levels for both pink and chum salmon were achieved for Slocum Arm area streams.

Lisianski Inlet and Lisianski Strait have generally had poor even-year pink salmon returns, at least since statehood. This season there were two fishing periods beginning with a 15-hour opening on July 30 followed by a 39-hour opening on August 2-3. No effort occurred on July 30, but during the following 39-hour period six boats harvested 113,000 pink salmon. This was

historically significant since prior to this season, the total harvest of all even years combined since statehood was 3,000 pink salmon. The long-term average even-year pink salmon escapement index was 38,000 and the 2006 escapement index was 233,000.

Section 13-B

Openings in Section 13-B may occur in six separate locations including Sitka Sound, Redoubt Bay, West Crawfish Inlet, Necker Bay, Whale Bay, and Redfish Bay. Sitka Sound, West Crawfish Inlet, and Whale Bay provide for directed harvest of wild pink and chum salmon, and Redoubt Bay, Necker Bay, and Redfish Bay for directed harvest of sockeye salmon.

Sitka Sound has two distinct purse seining areas which have different management considerations due to hatchery production. The southern portion of Sitka Sound includes the Eastern Channel/Silver Bay corridor with several productive pink salmon streams as well as very large returns of hatchery produced chum salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA. Though there is no specific management plan for Eastern Channel purse seine fisheries, hatchery chum salmon allocation considerations are incorporated in providing traditional purse seine openings for pink salmon. Northern Sitka Sound which would include areas north of Japonski Island is managed strictly based on pink salmon abundance. Sitka Sound opened for directed pink salmon harvest beginning July 23 and openings continued through the season synchronously with regional openings through August 24. All Southeast districts, with the exception of District 13 were closed to directed pink salmon purse seining for the season after August 24. Sitka Sound was opened for two additional 15-hour periods ending August 30. For most of the season the southern boundary for the Sitka Sound fishery was a line from Inner Point on Kruzof Island to Makhnati Rock Light to Surf Rock to Simpson Rock Light to Tsaritsa Rock Light to Silver Point with restrictions. This line has been used for a number of seasons and effectively opens the northern and inner reaches of Eastern Channel to seining to target wild stock pink salmon while maintaining a corridor for hatchery chum salmon to pass into the Deep Inlet rotational net fishery as well as to provide an area where trollers can access to hatchery chum concentrated in outer Eastern Channel. The Eastern Channel corridor was not opened during the August 17 seine opening due to little show of incoming pink salmon. However, Eastern Channel and inner Silver Bay were opened the following two 15-hour periods on August 20 and 24 since pink salmon escapement needs had been either met or exceeded in local streams. During the final two open periods, August 27 and August 30, the southern boundary for the Sitka Sound fishery was the latitude of Old Sitka Rocks. In northern Sitka Sound normal markers were used through the season with the exception of the August 24 opening when the Katlian Bay restriction was moved up toward the head of the bay to harvest surplus pink and chum salmon. The total pink salmon harvest in Sitka Sound was around 1.0 million including pink salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA as well as cost recovery fisheries. This ranks as the 8th highest pink salmon harvest in Sitka Sound since statehood but is only 64% of the recent 10-year average. The total pink salmon harvest reported from the Eastern Channel/Silver Bay corridor was 490,000 and the total pink salmon harvest from northern Sitka Sound was 517,000. The total harvest of chum salmon in the traditional purse seine fishery was 250,000 with 73,000 (30%) attributed to wild stock production. Peak effort occurred during August 17 and August 24 when 32 boats participated. Overall, pink salmon escapements to Sitka Sound streams were excellent and well above the upper Management Target Range.

In Section 13-B, Whale Bay was opened beginning July 9 based on an early buildup of chum at the head of Great Arm. The first effort occurred on July 13 when four boats harvested 13,400

chum salmon. Six additional 15-hour openings occurred through August 6 with minimal participation. Pink salmon returns to Whale Bay were later than normal and did not provide fish surplus to escapement needs. The total harvest for the season was 22,000 chum salmon and less than 1,000 pink salmon. Pink salmon escapements to Whale Bay were at the upper end of the Management Target Range and the chum salmon escapement to the Great Arm head stream was the second highest recorded. West Crawfish Inlet was first opened July 13 with aerial observations of incoming chum salmon. The next open period occurred one week later and five boats harvested just over 24,000 chum salmon and 10,000 pink salmon. With the relatively high chum harvest West Crawfish Inlet was not opened again until July 27 when six boats harvested 13,400 chum salmon and over 11,000 pink salmon. With chum escapements building the fishery was opened for three more periods through August 6. Both aerial and boat observations made August 6 and 7 indicated good pink salmon escapements to West Crawfish Inlet but there was little indication of incoming pink salmon and no further purse seining opportunities were provided. Ultimately, the aerial peak escapement index count of the West Crawfish head stream was a record 111,000 far exceeding escapement needs. The chum salmon escapement was excellent with a peak count of 9,000. The final harvest was 26,000 pink salmon and 47,000 chum salmon, the second highest chum salmon harvest on record.

The Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 01.760] calls for commercial purse seine openings when the projected total escapement will exceed 40,000. This season the run projection model was forecasting a total return well above 40,000 sockeye salmon by mid-July and Redoubt Bay was opened to purse seining for 15 hours on July 16 and July 20 but attracted no effort. With run projections continuing to show a large return, Redoubt Bay was opened 15 hours on both Monday, July 24 and Tuesday, July 25 off-schedule of the general seine opening. It was announced on July 25 that the daily 15-hour fishing schedule would continue through Saturday, July 30. With the sockeye run past the peak and consideration of other wild stock species in Redoubt Bay no further openings were provided. The harvest from Redoubt Bay was 7,900 sockeye salmon, 12,500 pink salmon, and 3,000 chum salmon. The final count at the Redoubt Lake weir for the 2006 season was 104,000 sockeye salmon, a record. With a good accumulation of sockeye salmon in the terminal area, Redfish Bay was opened for three 15-hour periods from July 30 to August 6 with minimal catch and effort. Sockeye salmon returns to Necker Bay were insufficient to support commercial harvests.

Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Excursion Inlet was not opened to fall chum salmon fishing this year because a harvestable surplus was never identified. Excursion River escapement was poor with a peak survey of only 2,000 fish. Below average parent year escapements also occurred in 2002 and 2003 of 4,700 and 7,500 fish.

Chaik Bay was opened twice for directed fall chum fishing and 6 permit holders harvested approximately 5,000 chum salmon. Escapement in 2006 was good with a peak count of 9,000 fish.

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine fishing in southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7. As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) and the need to

limit the harvest of Nass/Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST dictate management decisions in District 4.

Fisheries targeting other species other than pink salmon may include an early season opening in lower District 2 to target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum, and a targeted fall chum salmon fishery in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2.

In 2006 the purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska totaled 5.0 million fish, made up of 19,700 Chinook, 359,000 sockeye, 67,000 coho, 2.7 million pink, and 1.8 million chum salmon (Table 15; Figure 4).

Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery

District 4

The June 30, 1999 revision of the PST agreement calls for the implementation of abundance based management in the District 4 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 4 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Canadian Nass and Skeena sockeye prior to statistical week 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

The District 4 purse seine fishery opens the first Sunday in July; in 2006 the initial opening was July 2 (statistical week 27). The pre-Week 31 fishing plan for District 4 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast returns of approximately 1.105 million Nass and 1.85 million Skeena sockeye salmon. Management actions took into account an apparent "underage" of sockeye salmon harvested by the United States in the District 4 fishery from the 1999 through the 2005 seasons.

In the 2006 treaty period 89,615 sockeye were harvested in: 1) a 12-hour opening in statistical week 27; 2) a 15-hour and an 8-hour opening in statistical week 28; 3) two 15-hour openings in Week 29; and 4) two 15-hour openings in Week 30 (Tables 2 and 3). The number of purse seine vessels fishing ranged from 2 to 30 in individual openings during the period covered by the treaty. In past years 60% to 80% of treaty-period sockeye have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, we would anticipate that between 54,800 and 71,700 Nass and Skeena sockeye were harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery during the treaty period. The preliminary estimate of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested in 2006 is 62,800 fish.

While other purse seine fisheries are not bound by the Treaty, the fleet moves freely between districts, so seining opportunities elsewhere can affect the catch and effort in District 4.

The average numbers of hours, boats, days, and boat-days fished pre-Week 31 in District 4 since the PST was signed in 1985 are down 54%, 53% and 81% respectively compared to the 1980-1984 period. The pre-Week 31 Treaty-period sockeye harvest is also down 34% despite a 289% increase in the average sockeye catch-per-boat-day since 1984.

Six openings occurred after the treaty period ended. These were mostly 15 hour openings occurring twice weekly. Effort increased to approximately 50 boats for the first three openings after the treaty period and then dropped precipitously. Pink salmon catches continued to be poor and on the August 10 opening District 4 was open for only 8 hours due to poor escapements in some of the Prince of Wales mid summer run systems. This 8 hour opening coincided with a

reduced opening in District 3. Pink salmon catches never rose above 3,700 fish/boat and were as low as 1,800 fish/boat. Effort in District 4 was concentrated around Cape Chirikof, Cape Addington and Cape Ulitka.

In the 2006 season the District 4 purse seine fishery harvested 873,000 pink salmon, 242,000 sockeye, 24,000 coho, 121,000 chum, and 9,100 Chinook salmon (Table 11). During the 2006 season, 71 purse seine vessels fished in District 4, up from a low of 60 in 2004, but this remains less than half the 1985-2005 average of 183. In the 2006 District 4 purse seine fishery both fishing effort and the catch of all species were below the 1985-2005 averages.

Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries

District 1

The Alaska District 1 purse seine fishery opened July 2, 2006 for the first of 14 fishing periods, generally consisting of two openings per week, all of 15 hours in duration, between statistical weeks 27 and 34 (Tables 2, 3). District 1 never fully opened in 2006. The northern portion of Gravina Island (Subdistrict 101-29), West Behm Canal and no portion of Bold Island or Carroll Inlet opened. After only four openings, which began on July 23, statistical week 30, the lower portion of Gravina closed on August 3, for the remainder of the season. Leading up to the August 10 opening, escapements were still marginal in George and Carroll Inlet and Thorne Arm. Escapements into the Smeaton Bay and Boca de Quadra systems were adequate so open area was limited to a portion of the mainland shore from Point Sykes to Foggy Point on August 10. There was a region wide closure until August 17 to allow more pink salmon to pass through for escapement. When District 1 reopened, it was open south of the latitude of Lucky Cove in Revillagigedo Channel and south of the latitude of Point Davidson light in Clarence Strait. The fishery closed several weeks earlier than in recent years on August 20, statistical week 34. A total of 56 purse seine vessels fished in District 1. District 1 was open for a total of 210 hours in 2006.

The District 1 purse seine seasonal pink salmon catch of approximately 585,000 (Table 11) was 9% of the 1985-2005 treaty period average of 6,360,000. Weekly catches of pink salmon were below average throughout the season. Indexed escapement to the district of 1,310,000 pink salmon was just below the management target range of 1,330,000–3,000,000 (Table 16).

The District 1 purse seine sockeye salmon catch of 42,000 was 35% of the 1985-2005 average of 120,000. There were no purse seine openings in 2006 targeting McDonald Lake sockeye salmon in the upper West Behm Canal portion of the district. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake is 17,000 sockeye salmon. This is the smallest run recorded at the lake since it has been monitored by Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and is the fifth time in the past six years that the escapement goal has not been met; the escapement goal was changed during the 2006 board cycle from a biological escapement goal of 65,000-85,000 to a sustainable escapement goal of 70,000–100,000.

During the 2006 Board of Fisheries meetings in Ketchikan the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintained the option to enact closures if the forecasting fell short of projecting the necessary escapement. Beginning in statistical week 29 closures at the mouth of Boca de Quadra were implemented and persisted for six openings, through statistical week 31. These closures during statistical week 29 and 30 include those waters in District 1 east of a line from Quadra Point to Slate Island Light to Black

Rock Light to a point on the mainland shore at 55º01.40' N. latitude, 131º00.20' W. longitude. The sockeye projection into Hugh Smith Lake continued to be below the cumulative number of sockeye needed to meet the lower end of the escapement goal. The openings occurring on July 30 and August 3, statistical week 31 had further restrictions in front of Boca De Quadra. Restrictions in District 1 included those waters east of a line from Foggy Point Light to Black Rock Light to the southernmost tip of Black Island. Sockeye salmon escapement into Hugh Smith Lake increased dramatically beginning on Wednesday, August 2, 2006 and no further closures were necessary. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was approximately 42,500 sockeye salmon, well above the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000.

The District 1 purse seine chum salmon catch of 200,000 was 57% of the 1985-2005 average. Chum salmon catches were above average in the first three weeks of the season and continued to be strong throughout the season. The reduced fishing time for the purse seine fleet undoubtedly had an effect on the overall District 1 chum salmon catch.

The closure of the District 1 purse seine fishery after August 20 had a significant effect on coho salmon catches since much of this harvest occurs in late August and September. The coho salmon catch of 8,700 was 21% the average of 40,700. Prior to the closure weekly coho salmon catches were below average.

Only Chinook salmon catches were above average in the District 1 purse seine fishery. These catches were due, in part, to a lack of Chinook non-retention periods as well as Chinook being most abundant early in the season before reductions in fishing time and effort were initiated.

District 2

A limited portion of District 2 was opened beginning on June 18 in statistical week 25 and June 25 in statistical week 26 to access returns of SSRAA enhanced summer chum salmon from Kendrick Bay. Only one seine vessel fished the first opening and four fished the second with catches for both weeks totaling about 20,000 chum salmon (Table 2).

The traditional fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 2, statistical week 27. During the traditional fishing period there were 20 openings ranging from 15 to 63 hours in duration (Tables 2, 3, and 4). With poor to marginal escapements in Cholmondeley Sound and Kasaan Bay, District 2 remained closed north of the latitude of the northern tip of Polk Island. Aerial surveys indicated an improvement in escapement into the pink salmon systems in Kasaan Bay so on the opening occurring on August 3, statistical week 31, northern Clarence Strait was open south of the latitude of Lyman Anchorage and north of the latitude of Grindall Point. These lines remained in effect until the opening occurring on August 17 when the open area in northern Clarence Strait was extended south to the latitude of Wedge Island. District 2 closed to traditional purse seine fisheries on August 20. Limited portions of District 2 reopened to target fall chum salmon in statistical weeks 36-39 before closing for the season (See Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section). A total of 66 purse seine vessels fished District 2. The district was open to fishing a total of 606 hours.

The District 2 purse seine catch of 458,000 pink salmon (Table 11) was 10% of the 1985-2005 average of 4.5 million.

Chum salmon catches in the District 2 purse seine fishery were above average in the early portion of the season but well below average from mid-season on. This low average is more a reflection of reduced fishing time and effort than a measure of chum salmon abundance.

Approximately 35,000 fall chum season were harvested in late season openings statistical weeks 36-39 in the Cholmondeley Sound portion of the district. The total season catch of 408,000 chum salmon was 99% of the 1985-2005 average of 413,000. The District 2 sockeye catch of 20,000 was 44% of the 1985-2005 average of 45,000 while the coho catch of 16,000 was 30% of the average of 51,000. The Chinook salmon catch of about 1,070 was 371% of the average of 300. Indexed escapement to the district of 750,000 pink salmon was within the management target range of 400,000–1,100,000 (Table 16).

District 3

The District 3 purse seine fishery initially opened Sunday July 23 in statistical week 30. There were 8 openings, ranging from 8 to 15 hours each, prior to the region-wide traditional-area purse seine closure after August 20 (Table 3). During statistical week 31 catches continued to be poor and escapement along the west coast of Prince of Wales was marginal. On August 10 District 3 was open for only 8 hours. The district was open for two more 15 hour openings and was then closed after Sunday, August 20, 2006. The fishery remained closed through Week 36. A total of 42 purse seine vessels fished in District 3, 31% of the 1985-2005 treaty period average of 134. The district was open for a total of 185 hours, 47% of the average of 396. Portions of Section 3-A reopened to target fall chum salmon in statistical weeks 37 and 38 (See Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section).

The District 3 purse seine pink salmon catch of 369,000 (Table 11) was 9% of the 1985-2005 average of 4.1 million. Sockeye salmon catches were strong early in the season; the seasonal catch of approximately 28,000 was 145% of the 1985-2005 average of 19,000. Coho salmon catches of 6,000 were 20% of the average of 31,000. Chum salmon catches were slightly better than average early in the season but declined after statistical week 32; the total season chum salmon catch of 61,000 was 53% of the average of 117,000. The Chinook salmon catch of 1,065 was 526% of the 1985-2005 average. Indexed escapement to the district of 1,350,000 pink salmon was within the management target range of 1,130,000–2,550,000 (Table 16).

District 5

District 5 encompasses the waters of western Sumner Strait, approximately 50 miles southwest of the community of Petersburg. Fisheries occur either inside the major bays, which include Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc, Shakan Bay and Shipley Bay, or in the more exposed waters along the eastern side of District 5 between Cape Pole and Point Baker.

The season was much poorer than expected, especially in southern Southeast. When the fisheries in Districts 5 and 6 and southern District 7 (Section 7-B) normally would have opened in late July or early August, there were very few fish surplus to escapement needs. Limited fisheries started much later than normal with the first fishery in District 5 occurring on August 17th (Table 3) with the opening of Affleck Canal and Port Beauclerc. Effort levels and chum harvests were relatively high with 22 boats harvesting 22,000 chums. Pink harvests were disappointing with seiners averaging slightly fewer than 2,000 fish/boat. The district was also opened August 20th with almost no effort and harvest. Those were the only openings of District 5. The 40,000 pink salmon harvest in District 5 (Table 11) was the poorest since 1992 and less than 10% of the average harvest since statehood. The chum salmon harvest of 22,000 fish was close to the average annual harvest since 1960. Coho and sockeye salmon harvests were small, as they usually are. The indexed pink salmon escapement for the District of 220,000 was considerably below the lower end of the management target range of 330,000 to 650,000 fish (Table 16).

District 6

District 6 is split into four sections. Purse seiners often fish two of these sections concurrently with drift gillnet vessels and the other two sections are fished exclusively by gillnetters. The purse seine portion of the district is between 15 and 30 miles southwest of Wrangell. Section 6-D includes most of the waters of northern Clarence Strait and the southern portion of Stikine Strait. Section 6-C is a small diamond shaped area adjacent to Screen Island and Lincoln Rock. Section 6-C together with the adjacent Screen Island shoreline of Section 6-D are the only waters in Southeast that, at times, may be fished simultaneously by the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets.

There were only two openings in District 6 with the first one occurring on August 20 and the second one on August 24 (Table 3). Both openings were limited to the Ratz Harbor shoreline. Effort and harvests were low during the openings with 7 boats averaging 2,800 pinks/boat on the first opening and five boats averaging 1,500 pinks/boat on the second.

A total of 27,000 pink salmon were harvested in the 2006 purse seine fishery in District 6 (Table 11). That was the lowest odd year harvest since 1993 and only a small fraction of the average annual harvest since statehood of 515,000. The 5,400 sockeye harvested was above the average harvest of 4,300; the 1,700 coho harvested was considerably lower than the 10,100 fish average harvest; and the 3,400 chum salmon harvest was much lower than the average harvest of 13,400. The indexed pink salmon escapement in the district of 314,000 was below the lower end of the management target range of 400,000 to 850,000 fish (table 16).

District 7

District 7 encompasses the waters of Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Zimovia Strait, and Eastern Passage. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Ernest Sound, which is 20 to 40 miles south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into the early and middle run northern portion or Section 7-A, which is known as the Anan fishery and a later run into lower Ernest Sound or Section 7-B. Until recently the area was primarily a pink salmon harvesting area. Beginning in 1997, chum salmon from enhancement facilities entered the district in large enough numbers to attract additional purse seiners to the area.

The Anan fishery opened for purse seining on July 2 (Tables 2, 3). Three additional 15-hour openings occurred through July 13 with the effort at five or fewer vessels each opening. Effort was between 14 and 22 boats during the final three 15-hour openings between July 16 and July 23. Harvests of pink salmon were very low during all openings with no harvests averaging more than 2,300 pinks/boat. Chum harvests were good during all of the openings averaging between 1,100 and 3,700/boat. The Anan fishery closed after July 23 to try to achieve better overall escapements in the early and middle run systems. The opening of Section 7-B was delayed to attain better escapement to the middle run systems in Section 7-A and because initial escapements to lower Ernest sound were disappointing. Only two openings occurred in Section 7-B, one on August 20 and the other on August 24. Only five boats fished the district during each opening and average catches were 6,000/boat the first opening and 500/boat the second. This was the smallest even year pink salmon harvest since 1990 and at 126,000 fish (Table 11) was much smaller than the average harvest since statehood of 800,000. Harvests of sockeye (2,300) were less than half the average harvest (7,700) since statehood. Coho harvests of 700 fish were considerably below the average annual harvest of 5,700. The chum harvest of 104,000 was better than the average harvest of 71,000. The pink salmon escapement index of 362,000 was below the lower end of the management target range of 400,000 to 850,000 fish (Table 16).

Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns were limited to Districts 2 and 3 in 2006. These fisheries target chum salmon returning to watersheds primarily in Cholmondeley Sound, however, Section 3-A was also opened during the fall fishery. Fall chum salmon fishing began on September 7 with the last opening occurring on September 28. A total of four openings occurred in District 2, one 12 hour opening followed by two 36 hour openings, with a final 12 hour opening occurring on September 28 (Tables 3, 4). As in recent years, the migration of chum salmon was early and condensed. Chum salmon escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creek were at or above needed escapement levels. Aerial surveys in Cholmondeley Sound indicated a harvestable surplus of chum salmon in both the south and west arm of Cholmondeley Sound. Liberal lines were drawn for the final 12 hour opening that occurred on September 28. The south arm was open north of the latitude of 55º10.00' N. latitude, while the west arm was open east of the longitude of 132º20.00' W. longitude. Approximately 35,000 fall chum salmon were harvested in district 2, which is below the long-term average.

A portion of District 3-A reopened for two 36 hour openings, one occurring on Tuesday, September 12, statistical week 37 and on Sunday, September 17, statistical week 38 to harvest fall chum salmon. For these late fall chum fisheries Hetta Inlet was closed north of the latitude of Simmons Point, Klakas Inlet was closed north of the latitude of 54º55.00' N. latitude, and the Dall Island shore was closed west of a line from the southernmost tip of Reef Point to Shoe Island Light to Datzkoo Point. Three vessels caught approximately 7,000 chum salmon.

DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5 AAC 33.310(c)] in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8, District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 5). Regulations mandate that the specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings occurred in Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) at Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Speel Arm, Boat Harbor and Deep Inlet in 2006 (Figure 2). The majority of this section concentrates on common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries, while THA, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in following sections.

The 2006 traditional drift gillnet fishery opened beginning May 1 for a six-week period in Districts 8 (Table 17) for the directed harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon returns under a harvest sharing agreements with Canada. A similar fishery directed at harvest of Taku River Chinook salmon began May 22 for a four-week period in District 11. The traditional drift gillnet sockeye salmon fisheries began June 11 in Districts 6 and 8 and June 18 in other fisheries. Fall chum salmon and coho salmon management began August 20 in District 11, August 27 in District 1, and September 3 in Districts 6, 8, and 15. Traditional seasons ran through October 3 in Districts 1, 6 and 8, and through October 19 in Districts 11 and 15. Some Terminal Area fisheries were open through November 10. The 2006 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA) harvested 4.8 million salmon. The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of 48,000 Chinook, 626,000 sockeye, 252,000 coho, 744,000 pink, and 3,127,000 chum salmon (Table 18). Harvest of 47,000 Chinook salmon was the second highest since statehood after the 2005 record harvest of 56,000 (Table 19). Chum salmon harvest of 3.127 million was the highest harvest since statehood, surpassing the previous record by 567,000 fish.

Harvest of sockeye was just above the recent 10-year average harvest. Harvests of coho and pink salmon were below the recent 10-year average harvests for each species. The common property harvest catch composition percentages by species included: Chinook 1.0%, sockeye 13.0%, coho 5.3%, pink 15.5%, and chum salmon 65.2%. Historical 1960–2006 drift gillnet traditional and THA harvests for each species are presented in Table 19 and Figure 6.

DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS

Regulations [5 AAC 29.060(b)(2)] was modified at the 2006 BOF meeting to allocate 2.9% of the annual harvest ceiling for Chinook salmon for the drift gillnet fishery. The new regulation changed the gillnet allocation for Chinook from a fixed number of 7,600 to a percentage of the fluctuating annual all gear quota, excluding directed fisheries in Districts 6 and 8 and Alaska hatchery harvests above the pre treaty 5,000 fish baseline and a risk factor apportioned between fisheries. The drift gillnet fishery share of the 2006 all-gear Chinook salmon quota was determined to be 10,060 fish. The BOF adopted this harvest limit approach as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the reduced Chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). The BOF has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining the harvest levels, if needed, may include early-season area closures for the protection of mature wild Chinook salmon and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish.

The 2006 common property drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled approximately 47,255 fish. Of these 1,330 were small (under 28 inches) and 45,925 were over 28 inches. Total harvest of large Chinook salmon includes approximately 7,465 Alaska Hatchery (add-on) fish (16%), 31,509 terminal exclusion fish (22,390 Stikine plus 9,119 Taku), leaving around 6,951 Chinook as designated Treaty Harvest. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest during the 2006 season was roughly 3,109 fish below the 10,060 Chinook salmon harvest guideline.

DISTRICT 1: TREE POINT

The June 30, 1999 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 1 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of the Nass River sockeye run. For the 2006 season, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast a total return of 1.1 million Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan (PSMP) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks. The preliminary 2006 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point is 53,000 fish.

In 2006 the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 18, statistical week 25 (Table 17). The fishery was open a total of 1,272 hours, 96% of the 1985-2005 treaty period average. The fishery received four days of fishing time from the opening week until statistical week 33 when it

was reduced to two days of fishing because the purse seine fleet was only open for one day of fishing the same week. Fishing time was two days for both statistical week 33 and 34, then was increased to three days in statistical week 35 for the beginning of fall chum and coho salmon management. A final opening of two days occurred during statistical week 40. A total of 48 gillnet vessels fished in the district, 37% of the 1985-2005 average of 129.

In 2006 the District 1 gillnet catch of approximately 63,000 sockeye salmon was 48% of the 1996–2005 ten-year average of 133,000 (Table 20). The cumulative sockeye harvest prior to the initiation of the PSMP in Week 30 was 44,883 fish, or about 72% of the season's total sockeye harvest. Sockeye salmon catches were below average throughout the season. The pink salmon catch of 217,000 was 43% of the recent 10-year average of 507,000. The chum salmon catch of 298,000 was 89% of the 10-year average of 332,000. Chum salmon catches were above average in the early portion of the season. The coho salmon catch of 31,000 was 60% of the average of 52,000; weekly catches were below average throughout the season. The Chinook salmon catch of 2,200 was 160% of the average of 1,400.

During the 2006 Board of Fisheries meetings in Ketchikan the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintained the option to enact closures if the forecasting fell short of projecting the necessary escapement. During statistical week 31, the sockeye projection into Hugh Smith Lake continued to be below the cumulative number of sockeye needed to meet the lower end of the escapement goal. According to the Hugh Smith Lake sockeye action plan the Tree Point drift gillnet fishery will have area restrictions to try and pass sockeye salmon into Hugh Smith Lake. For the open period beginning on Sunday, July 30 through August 3, statistical week 31, section 1-B was open in those waters south of 54º54.50’ N. latitude approximately one mile south of Foggy Point.

Beginning on August 27, statistical week 35, the District 1 gillnet fishery was managed on the strength of fall chum and coho salmon returns; both fall chum and fall coho catches were below average, however, catch per unit of effort was above average. Below average fall chum and coho salmon catches are, in part, a reflection of declining fishing effort at Tree Point.

DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE

Fishery Overview

The Prince of Wales and Stikine River drift gillnet fisheries occur in adjacent waters of Districts 6 and 8. The District 6 drift gillnet area includes Section 6-A in Sumner Strait, 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D in Clarence Strait. The District 8 fishery consists of Section 8-A, waters north of the Stikine flats, and Section 8-B, waters south of the Stikine flats. The management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their close proximity and to the migration patterns which expose some major stocks to harvest in both fisheries. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, are available for harvest in both districts. Management of Districts 6 and 8 is usually based on sockeye stock assessment in the early part of the season, pink salmon in the middle, and coho salmon at the end of the season. However, the 2006 season was the second consecutive season in recent years that a directed Stikine River king salmon fishery occurred in District 8. The first six weeks of fishing in the district was based on king salmon stock assessment. The PST specifies a sharing arrangement for Stikine River king, sockeye and coho salmon stocks.

The 2006 gillnet harvest in District 6 included approximately 1,700 adult king, 92,000 sockeye, 69,000 coho, 150,000 pink, and 268,000 chum salmon (Table 21). King and chum salmon harvests were above the ten-year averages, while the other salmon harvests were below average. An estimated 878 king salmon in the District 6 harvest (51%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. The total District 6 king salmon harvest was approximately 70% above the 1996-2005 average. The preliminary postseason estimate of the contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon to the District 6 total sockeye harvest was 27,577 fish or 30% of the harvest. Sockeye salmon returns to Neck Lake (SSRAA) contributed an estimated 450 fish (0.5%) to the District 6 fishery. The total District 6 sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 68% of the ten-year average. An estimated 22,414 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin, 32% of the total coho harvest. The total District 6 coho salmon harvest was approximately 39% of the ten-year average. The total District 6 pink salmon harvest was approximately 36% of the 1996-2005 average while the total chum salmon harvest was approximately 9% above the average.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 45 days from June 11 through October 3 (Table 17). This was slightly below the 1996–2005 average fishing time of 47 days. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Section 6-D was open by regulation from statistical weeks 24 through 31 and statistical weeks 36 through the end of the season. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was below the ten-year average for every week of season with the exception of week 26. The greatest effort in vessels fishing, 88 boats, occurred in week 29. However, the greatest effort in boat-days (272) occurred in week 37. The total season effort was 2,036 boat days, approximately 56% of the 1996-2005 average.

The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistricts 106-41 & 42) harvested an estimated 25,200 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 43% of the total sockeye harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 2,400 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 7% of the total sockeye harvest in that subdistrict.

In District 8 approximately 29,000 king, 61,000 sockeye, 34,000 coho, 57,000 pink, and 344,000 chum salmon were harvested for the season (Table 22). The king and chum salmon harvests were the highest on record in District 8 while sockeye, coho, and pink salmon harvests were each above their respective ten-year average by 8%, 61%, and 36% respectively. The District 8 fishery harvested an estimated 51,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 84% of the District 8 sockeye harvest. The District 8 fishery started on May 1 and included six weeks of directed king salmon fishing before the usual sockeye opening occurred in week 24 on June 11 (Table 17). District 8 closed concurrently with District 6 on October 3rd. The 64 days the district was open is second only to the 2005 season (and tied with the 1972 season) for the most days open on record. Excluding the directed king salmon fishery, the district was open for 52 days, approximately 13% above the ten-year average for the usual fishery. District 8 was open for at least three days a week with the exception of weeks 32 through 36 and week 40 when two-day openings occurred. An estimated 31% of the District 8 coho salmon harvest (10,660 fish) was of Alaskan hatchery origin. The Alaska hatchery king salmon contribution in District 8 was estimated at 5,620 fish, 19% of the total harvest. The weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 8 during the usual fishery (weeks 24 through 40) was above average every week with the exception of weeks 26, 34, and 40. The season effort of 2,341 boat-days during the usual fishery in District 8 was 61% above the 1996-2005 average.

Harvests in Districts 6 and 8 consist of species of mixed stock origin; the contribution of Stikine River stocks is estimated for sockeye salmon in each district, and this season the Stikine River king salmon contribution was estimated in District 8. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in the District 6 and 8 harvests were estimated inseason using both the historical proportions of each stock and the inseason proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants to Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. The proportions of Stikine River king salmon were estimated by subtracting the hatchery contributions determined from port sampling efforts.

Chinook (King) Salmon Fishery

The second consecutive commercial directed Stikine River king salmon drift gillnet fishery in recent years occurred in statistical weeks 18 through 23 of the 2006 season. The preseason forecast was moderate in comparison to the 2005 season with the total return to District 8 expected to be approximately 61,000 adult king salmon for 2006. The U.S. total allowable catch based on this forecast was approximately 15,000 fish. The fishery was limited to the waters in District 8 in order to target adult Stikine king salmon. One hundred eighteen gillnetters made landings of king salmon over the course of this six-week fishery. A total of 12 days were fished within this time period. The gillnet fleet harvested the bulk of the adult Stikine king salmon in District 8 with an estimated 23,296 fish caught through week 29. The sport fishery was open continuously from statistical week 18 through 29 with liberalized bag and gear limits. The sport fishery harvested an estimated 2,944 adult Stikine king salmon during this time period. The troll fishery had five-day openings each week throughout most of District 8 from week 18 through 26 with the exception of week 22 which had a four-day opening due to potential conflicts with sport fishers during the Memorial Day Holiday. The spring troll fishery was closed by regulation on June 30. The troll fishery accounted for and estimated 1,898 Stikine king salmon in District 8. The final cumulative U.S. harvest of large Stikine king salmon through week 29, including the Federal Stikine subsistence fishery, was estimated to be 28,175 fish. The preliminary post-season estimate of the terminal run, which was released November 27, 2006, was 64,000 large king salmon based on mark-recapture information. Based on that estimate, the U.S. allowable catch was 24,735 large Stikine king salmon (with the base level included). King salmon escapements to a couple of indicator streams in the Stikine system looked good this year. The Little Tahltan River had approximately 3,800 large king salmon through the weir before it was pulled on August 9. This was right in the middle of the escapement goal range of 2,700 to 5,300 large kings. Andrews Creek had the second highest king salmon escapement count on record this season with approximately 1,800 large fish counted during the annual foot survey. The total spawning escapement of Stikine king salmon was estimated at approximately 20,000 fish.

The District 8 directed Stikine king salmon gillnet fishery began at 8:00 am on Monday, May 1 (statistical week 18) for a two-day period. This relatively short opener was influenced by a moderate preseason forecast combined with expected increased effort. These same factors also led to the closure of the Stikine River flats in District 8. Small area closures also occurred that were established by the Alaska Board of Fish. The 2006 closures were not nearly as numerous as those initiated in the 2005 season. The closures were once again intended to reduce conflicts between commercial and sport fishers and for steelhead conservation. These closures were put into regulation during the 2006 Board of Fish meeting. The closures were based largely on recommendations by a Board of Fish designated Stikine King Salmon Workgroup. The Stikine King Salmon Workgroup was comprised of representatives from commercial gear groups and sport fish groups in both Wrangell and Petersburg. The Workgroup met several times in the

winter of 2005/2006 to provide agreed upon recommendations for area closures, opening times, and gillnet mesh size issues. Several of the 2006 season area closures were dependent on the weekly openings of the gillnet fishery, and the reduced two-day openings that occurred each week of the directed Stikine king salmon fishery resulted in few area closures. The most important steelhead conservation tool that was put into place in 2006 was a minimum mesh size of 7 inches for gillnetters throughout the directed Stikine king salmon fishery. Thirty-four gillnetters made landings in District 8 during the initial opener. The vast majority of boats fished in Section 8-B, and this trend would remain throughout the directed Stikine king salmon gillnet fishery. A unique dynamic of the fishery was the proximity to town, and few fishers spent entire openings without tying to the dock. The first inseason run estimate was released in statistical week 20; therefore the preseason forecast was used for the first three weeks of the directed Stikine king salmon fishery. The estimated District 8 gillnet harvest for week 18 was just over 300 large king salmon. This estimated catch was right in line with a weekly allowable guideline harvest of approximately 350 large king salmon based on historical run timing and the preseason forecast.

During statistical weeks 19 (May 7 – May 13) and 20 (May 14 – May 20), District 8 was opened with the same area and time as week 18. Gillnet effort increased steadily as the season progressed with 52 boats making landings in week 19 and 85 boats in week 20. The effort in week 20 was a substantial increase compared to the effort in the 2005 season during the same opening. The cumulative harvest of large Stikine king salmon by the U.S. fisheries was estimated to be approximately 3,400 fish by the end of week 20. Although weekly allowable catches had been exceeded during these openings, the run appeared strong based on both the commercial marine catches and the in-river tagging success. Towards the end of week 20, the first inseason forecast reinforced the strength of the run and boosted the terminal run size up to 69,272 fish. With a forecast of this size, the U.S. allowable catch was nearly 25,000 adult Stikine king salmon, an increase of approximately 10,000 fish over the U.S. allowable catch calculated using the preseason forecast.

During statistical weeks 21 (May 21– May 27) and 22 (May 28 – June 3), time was again kept at two days, but the Stikine River flats were opened. The management tools for week 21 were reduced as a two-day fishery before the Memorial Day weekend had been agreed on by the Stikine King Salmon Workgroup. Therefore, the opening of the flats was the only way to take advantage of the increased inseason forecast. Gillnet effort reached its highest point during the directed king salmon fishery in week 21 with 110 boats participating while 106 boats made landings in week 22. The terminal run forecast jumped up once again in week 21 to 74,000 fish. This brought the U.S. allowable catch to nearly 28,000 fish. The large amount of effort that was observed during week 21 greatly influenced the decision to keep the week 22 opening at two days even though the forecast had increased. Harvest of large king salmon increased each of these weeks with an estimated 3,000 gillnet fish harvested in week 21 and 4,000 gillnet fish harvested in week 22. The estimated cumulative harvest by all U.S. fisheries was approximately 12,000 adult Stikine king salmon by the end of week 22. The terminal run forecast dropped to 65,782 fish in week 22. The corresponding U.S. allowable catch at this point was approximately 22,500 fish. Signs of a strong Stikine return remained evident in the gillnet fishery as weekly catch rates remained nearly identical to the 2005 season.

During statistical week 23 (June 4–June 10), District 8 was again opened for two days. Although the run appeared strong, substantial effort combined with a decreased forecast kept the opening

at two days. One hundred gillnetters made landings during this opening. The catch rates remained strong and were even higher than those calculated during the same week in the 2005 season. The estimated gillnet harvest for week 23 was 4,700 large king salmon. The estimated harvest from week 23 brought the cumulative harvest by all U.S. fisheries up to an estimated 17,500 adult Stikine king salmon. The inseason forecast dropped slightly from the previous week to 64,000 fish, which resulted in a U.S. allowable catch of nearly 21,500 adult Stikine king salmon. Week 23 was the last week of the directed Stikine king salmon fishery.

During statistical weeks 24 and 25, the vast majority of gillnetters that fished in District 8 kept their king gear on. Although the number of boats began to decrease, the catches remained very good for each of these weeks. Eighty-seven boats made landings in week 24 and 65 boats made landings in week 25. Week 24, which was a three-day opener, resulted in the largest weekly harvest of king salmon in District 8 for the season. When comparing the 2006 season to the 2005 season, it became apparent by the marine catches that the Stikine king salmon run was at least one to even two weeks later. The hatchery component each of these weeks was quite large in the gillnet fishery and higher catch rates were actually observed on those boats that were fishing farther away from the mouth of the river. In week 24, the forecast jumped up to a terminal run of 70,000 fish and then dropped back down to 61,000 fish in week 25. The U.S. allowable catch at this latest forecast was approximately 19,400 adult Stikine king salmon.

During statistical week 26, closure lines were pushed much farther out off the mouth of the Stikine River due to the reduced Stikine king salmon forecast in week 25 and concerns around the king salmon harvest sharing agreement with Canada. The forecast this week jumped back up to 73,000 adult Stikine king salmon, which was nearly the highest forecast of the season. An estimated 10,100 adult Stikine king salmon were harvested after the directed king salmon fishery from weeks 24 through 29.

Sockeye Salmon Fishery

The District 6 gillnet season began, and the District 8 season continued into sockeye salmon management, at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 11 (statistical week 24) for a three-day period. In District 8, the Stikine River flats were left open due to the anticipated reduction in effort. The first sockeye salmon opening is normally two days and any decision to extend fishing is based on fishery harvest rates estimated by management biologists on site in the fishery. However, an initial three days were given due to the above average forecast of Tahltan sockeye salmon. The sockeye catch rates in District 8 were poor, but this was most likely due to almost all the effort in the district being directed at king salmon. The sockeye catch rates in District 6 were good for the 7 boats that made landings. There was no effort in Clarence Strait (106-30) for this initial sockeye opening. The effort in District 8 was high with 87 boats making landings, again these boats were almost wholly targeting king salmon. The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 indicated that 3.1% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while no Tuya fish were indicated. The District 8 reading indicated 19.7% thermally marked Tahltan fish and 4.7% thermally marked Tuya fish. The preseason SMM forecasted a total Stikine River TAC of 122,940 fish and a Tahltan TAC of 99,796 fish. This would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 61,470 Stikine River fish, including 49,898 Tahltan fish. The pre-season forecast was used for weeks 24-27, while the inriver commercial fishery CPUE was used for the remainder of the sockeye salmon season.

During statistical week 25 (June 18-June 24), there were 25 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 2 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 65 boats fishing in District 8 for the three days opening. The sockeye catch rate in District 6 was above the 1996-2005 average for this week. The District 8 sockeye catch rate, however, was below average. Again, this was due to the vast majority of the fleet targeting king salmon. The few boats that were actually targeting sockeye in District 8 had good catch rates observed during the weekly survey. The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 indicated that 18.1% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 3.8% were thermally marked Tuya fish. In District 8, 32.7% were thermally marked Tahltan fish and 7.9% were thermally marked Tuya fish.

During statistical week 26 (June 25-July 1), there were 61 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 14 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 49 boats fishing in District 8. A much larger closure in District 8 was put in place off the mouth of the Stikine River due to king salmon harvest sharing agreement concerns with Canada. Many gillnetters switched to sockeye gear during this opening. The District 6 and 8 sockeye salmon harvest and catch rates were below the respective 1996-2005 averages. No extra time was warranted this week and the fishery closed after three days. The inseason otolith readings for sub-district 106-41 for week 26 indicated that 24.7% of the catch was comprised of thermally marked Tahltan fish while 9.1% were thermally marked Tuya fish. The District 8 reading indicated 38.2% thermally marked Tahltan fish and 12.9% thermally marked Tuya fish. The estimated U.S. total Tahltan sockeye salmon harvest by the end of this week was 9,017 fish.

During statistical week 27 (July 2-July 8), District 6 and 8 were opened for an initial two days. There were 20 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 37 boats in Sumner Strait, and a total of 78 boats fishing in District 8 for the week. Surveys on the fishing grounds showed that the sockeye catch rates for the two-day opening were well above the respective ten-year averages in both districts. Due to the solid catch rates in both districts (possibly reflecting a strong Tahltan run) and the low effort in District 6, a one-day extension occurred in both districts. Excellent catch rates in both districts continued during the extension and a 24-hour midweek opening was announced after the one-day extension in District 8. This resulted in a total of four days of fishing in District 8 for the week. The catches in the in-river Canadian commercial fishery were exceptional this week. The percentage of thermally marked Tahltan sockeye salmon in sub-district 106-41 remained strong at 24.6% while the marked Tuya fish contributed a surprisingly high 15.5%. In District 8, marked Tahltan fish contributed 36.3% while marked Tuya fish contributed 13.5%. On average, the peak Tahltan abundance occurs in District 6 in week 27 and this year did not seem to be an exception. The estimated cumulative U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon in District 8 was 15,839 fish while 12,971 fish were estimated in District 6 making a total estimated U.S. Tahltan sockeye salmon harvest of 28,810 fish through week 27.

During statistical week 28 (July 9-July 15), 75 boats fished in District 6 and 88 boats fished in District 8. Indices of inriver run strength of Tahltan sockeye salmon continued to be good with high catch rates in the lower river commercial fishery in Canada. Both districts were open for an initial three days of fishing time. Fishing ground surveys showed that sockeye salmon catch rates for the three-day opening was generally below the ten-year average in District 6 and above average in District 8. The effort in District 8 this week was above the 1996-2005 average, and a number of boats in the district were starting to target returning Anita Bay chum salmon. The continued solid catch rates of sockeye salmon in District 8, even when some boats were targeting chum salmon, signified a strong sockeye salmon run. A 48-hour midweek opening occurred in

District 8. The inseason otolith readings for week 28 indicated that the marked Tahltan fish contributed 16.0% of the District 6 catch and 39.7% of the District 8 catch. The marked Tuya fish contributed 5.9% and 12.3% in District 6 and 8 respectively. The first inseason forecast from the Stikine Management Model (SMM) revealed a stronger run than what the preseason forecast had called for. The SMM run prediction increased the Tahltan component to 177,900 fish, with a TAC of 152,644 fish. The Tuya component increased significantly from a total run preseason estimate of 2,170 fish to 23,588 fish. The mainstem component dropped from a total run preseason estimate of 51,957 fish to 45,488 fish. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this week was 42,773 sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 76,322 fish. The estimated U.S. harvest of mainstem sockeye salmon was 8,893 fish with a U.S. TAC of 7,483 fish. It was generally believed that once again the SMM was under forecasting the mainstem run size, as was the case the last couple of years, due to the Tahltan sockeye salmon run being stronger than normal.

During statistical week 29 (July 16-July 23), there were 88 boats fishing in District 6 and 99 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial three days. The sockeye salmon catch rate in District 6 was slightly above the 1996-2005 average. The sockeye salmon catch rate in District 8 was below average, but this was due to the huge shift in effort to the southern parts of the district to target returning hatchery chum salmon. The catch rates of gillnetters who were targeting sockeye in District 8 appeared above average on the weekly survey. Due to the significant jump in the forecasted run size, and the lack of boats targeting sockeye in District 8, a 48-hour midweek opening was announced in District 8. The U.S. catch of Tahltan sockeye salmon through week 29 was estimated at 48,647 fish with a U.S. TAC of 107,881 fish. The inseason otolith readings for week 29 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed to 15.4% of the District 6 catch and 25.0% of the District 8 catch. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem catch of 12,382 sockeye salmon with a remaining U.S. TAC of 0 fish. The mainstem run size estimate dropped to 19,916 sockeye salmon even though catch rates in the lower river commercial fishery remained high. The proportion of Tahltan fish to mainstem fish in the inriver commercial fishery remained high and signified a sustained Tahltan sockeye salmon run.

During statistical week 30 (July 23-July 29), there were 56 boats fishing in District 6 and 3 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial two days. The reduced opening was due to concern for McDonald Lake sockeye salmon catches in District 6. Sockeye catch rates in both districts were below average. However, the sockeye catch rates for those few boats that were targeting sockeye in District 8 were above average. Although the mainstem run did not appear strong, it was apparent that the model was overestimating the U.S. mainstem catch. Due to the small exploitation rate of sockeye in District 8, a 24-hour midweek opening was announced in District 8. The U.S. catch of Tahltan sockeye salmon was estimated at 49,788 fish with a U.S. TAC of 117,362 fish. The SMM estimated a total U.S. mainstem catch of 14,655 fish with a U.S. remaining TAC of 0 fish. The mainstem run size estimate increased slightly this week to 20,054 sockeye salmon. The marked Tahltan component in District 8 remained relatively high at 14.6% of the catch according to the inseason otolith readings.

During statistical week 31 (July 30-August 5), there were 39 boats fishing in District 6 and 82 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were opened for an initial two days. Again, the reduced opening was due to concerns for McDonald Lake sockeye salmon. Sockeye catch rates in both districts were below average, but similar to the previous week, the sockeye catch rates in District 8 were not a true reflection of run strength due to the shift in effort to target chum salmon.

Again, the small number of boats targeting sockeye in District 8 had above-average catch rates. Inriver indicators suggested that the egg ratio in the commercial catch was 80% Tahltan. The mainstem component was beginning to slowly increase, and it was suggested that the U.S. harvest of mainstem sockeye was more likely in the neighborhood of 5,000 fish rather than the 14,000 fish the SMM estimated the week before. Once again, a 24-hour midweek opening was announced in District 8. The SMM estimated a U.S. harvest of 50,278 Tahltan sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 104,549 fish. The mainstem harvest by the U.S. was estimated to be 15,573 sockeye salmon with a remaining U.S. TAC of 0 fish. The size of the returning Tuya run was a surprise and the model estimated a run size of 34,089 fish with a U.S. harvest of 11,219 fish through week 31. The inseason otolith readings for week 31 indicated that marked Tahltan fish contributed to 16.3% of the District 8 catch. This is a large proportion of Tahltan fish for this time of year. The final SMM run estimated a total U.S. catch of 78,839 Stikine sockeye salmon with 50,688 Tahltan fish, 11,244 Tuya fish, and 16,907 mainstem fish. The final mainstem run size was estimated at 57,533 fish, which still left the U.S. harvest slightly over the TAC of 13,505 fish. The total Stikine sockeye salmon run estimate based on the SMM was 320,755 fish.

The total estimated return of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon, based on harvests and escapements, was approximately 260,100 fish. This estimate includes: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 101,600 Stikine sockeye salmon, the U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 100 fish, the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 85,700 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 41,800 fish, the estimated Tuya escapement of 600 fish, and the estimated Mainstem escapement of 30,300 fish. The final estimate of the contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to Districts 6 and 8 was 48% of the total sockeye salmon harvest.

Pink Salmon Fishery

During statistical weeks 32 through 35, both Districts 6 and 8 were managed for pink salmon. Both districts were open two days a week during this period. Section D of District 6 was closed by regulation from week 32 through week 35. Poor returns of pink salmon throughout this time period resulted in relatively minimal gillnet openings. Pink salmon harvests in both districts are not always a true reflection of abundance because low prices for pink salmon and catches of more valuable species may affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2006 season, the fishing effort was substantially less than the 1996-2005 average in District 6. However, in District 8 the effort was generally well above average for this time period. The significant hatchery chum return passing through District 8 was the catalyst behind the increased effort in the district at this time. Total pink salmon harvest was far below the ten-year average in District 6 and slightly above average in District 8.

Coho Salmon Fishery

Coho salmon management typically commences in late August or early September in both the District 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries. During statistical week 36 (September 3 – September 9) the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. Prior to the change to coho salmon management the District 6 fishery harvested 30,620 coho salmon, approximately 44% of the total District 6 coho salmon catch. The Alaska coho salmon hatchery contribution to the District 6 fishery was below the ten-year average every week of the season with the exception of weeks 34 through 37. Coho catch rates during weeks 36 and 37 were above the ten-year average in both districts, while the following two weeks (weeks 38 and 39) had below-average catch rates. The last week of the fishery (week 40) had above average coho catch rates in District 8 but below

average catch rates in District 6. Both districts started with a two-day opener in week 36, followed by two four-day openings in weeks 37 and 38, and then tapering down to three days in week 39, and finally two days in week 40. The weekly coho salmon harvest in District 8 was generally above average for the fall coho salmon season, but effort was above average as well so this was not wholly indicative of run strength.

Chum salmon harvested in both districts are caught incidental to target fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. Chum salmon escapements into both districts appeared to be at least average. Alaska hatchery chum salmon returning to Anita Bay contributed significantly to harvests of chum in both districts and particularly harvests in District 8. Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to "local" systems were generally near or above the ten-year average. Pink salmon escapement was below average throughout Southern Southeast.

DISTRICT 11: TAKU/SNETTISHAM

Fishery Overview

The District 11 Taku/Snettisham commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of Section 11-B, including Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage north of the latitude of Midway Island, and Section 11-C including the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. The fishery targets sockeye and summer chum salmon through mid-August, and coho and fall chum salmon later in the season. In 2006, a portion of section 11-B was open for a directed Chinook salmon gillnet fishery during statistical weeks 21 to 24, to target returning Taku River Chinook salmon. Management actions for the directed Chinook salmon fishery were limited to time restrictions as the open area, which includes the Taku Inlet area of Section 11-B north of the latitude of Grave's Point and east of a line from Point Arden to Point Bishop, remained the same throughout the fishery. Management of the summer sockeye and coho salmon fishery is based on the strength of returns of wild sockeye salmon stocks in the summer and wild stocks of coho and chum salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason estimates of Taku River run strength through mark-recapture efforts. Douglas Island Pink and Chum Salmon Inc. (DIPAC) operate sockeye salmon escapement enumeration programs at Speel and Crescent lakes. Aerial and foot stream surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams in the district. The 2006 season was the 7th year of a large return of adult hatchery sockeye salmon back to the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery facility located inside Port Snettisham. The District 11 common property fishery, which includes both the traditional area and the Speel Arm THA inside Port Snettisham, harvested approximately 11,100 Chinook, 263,000 sockeye, 60,000 coho, 192,000 pink, and 383,000 chum salmon (Table 23).

The PST affects management of the fishery because the Taku River, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, contributes substantial portions of the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that the Taku sockeye salmon fishery be managed for Taku River spawning escapement needs plus annual Canadian harvests of 18% of the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of wild sockeye salmon and 50% of the TAC of enhanced sockeye salmon resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. The PST also has provisions for transboundary Taku River coho salmon specifying that the U.S. manage its fishery for an above-border run size minimum of 38,000 fish. If the inseason projection of the above-border run size is between 38,000 and 50,000 fish, a directed Canadian inriver harvest of

3,000 coho salmon is allowed for stock assessment purposes. If the projected inseason run size exceeds 50,000 fish, then the directed inriver harvest increases to 5,000 or more fish.

In 2003 the BOF implemented regulations allowing a directed Chinook salmon fishery in section 11-B, and in 2005, US and Canada reached a harvest sharing agreement as outlined in the PST for a directed Chinook salmon fishery to occur. The US Allowed Catch (AC) was determined by a PSC bilaterally agreed on formula based, during the early season, on the pre-season Taku Chinook salmon run forecast, and revised in-season based on the in-season run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark-recapture program. The AC applies only to large Taku origin Chinook salmon over 659 mm mid eye to fork of tail (MEF) in length. The U.S. harvest of the Taku Chinook salmon AC will not count towards the Southeast Alaska aggregate abundance-based management regimes (AABM) allocation although the historical base harvest of 940 Chinook salmon continues to be counted as treaty fish. The US AC was shared between gillnet, troll and sport fisheries, with no set allocation for each user group. In January 2006 the BOF made changes slightly increasing the allowed areas for both gillnet and troll fisheries, adjusted the open periods for troll to three days in a week where the gillnet fishery is open for one day, and to five days in a week when the gillnet fishery is open for two or more days. A seven inch minimum gillnet mesh restriction was also adopted for the directed Chinook fishery.

The 2006 traditional area fishery was open for a total of 89 days from May 21 through October 19, and the Speel Arm THA fishery was open for 19 days between August 13 and September 14. Participation in the fishery peaked during the sockeye salmon fishery in statistical week 32 with 78 boats fishing. Fishing effort, as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish each week multiplied by the number of days open to fishing, peaked for the common property fishery in statistical week 33 when the Speel Arm THA opened to target DIPAC enhanced sockeye. Total fishing effort for the 2006 common property drift gillnet fishery was 4,069 boat days, 112% of the 1996–2005 (10-year) average. The harvest in the traditional area fishery totaled 11,250 Chinook, 134,800 sockeye, 59,500 coho, 185,100 pink, and 381,900 chum salmon (Table 18). The harvest in the Speel Arm THA fishery totaled 19 Chinook, 127,750 sockeye, 720 coho, 6,900 pink, and 1,100 chum salmon. Common property harvests for all species were above the 10-year average (Table 23). Enhanced stocks contributed significant numbers to the harvest of both sockeye and chum salmon, and minor numbers to the harvest of other species.

Management actions used to conduct the District 11 drift gillnet fishery were limited to imposing time restrictions during the directed Chinook salmon fishery during statistical weeks 18–24, and time and area restrictions during statistical weeks 25–42 when the management emphasis is on sockeye and coho salmon.

Chinook Fishery

The directed Chinook salmon fishery accounting period spans statistical week 18 through statistical week 28, but beginning in statistical week 25, the third Sunday in June, management emphasis for the District 11 drift gill net fishery shifted from Chinook salmon to sockeye salmon. The pre-season terminal run forecast of 64,150 large Taku River Chinook salmon was insufficient to allow a directed Chinook fishery in District 11 beginning in week 18. The first inseason run projection generated in statistical week 20 of 64,700 large Chinook compared favorably with the preseason projection, and resulted in a manageable US AC. The fishery opened for two days in statistical week 21, historically the midpoint of the Taku river Chinook

salmon return, and 43 boats landed 1,108 Chinook salmon, of which 1,031 were large Taku origin fish. Statistical week 22 was open for 3 days with 54 boats landing 4,134 Chinook salmon, of which 3,957 were large Taku origin fish. Statistical week 23 was open for 2 days with 55 boats landing 3,280 Chinook salmon, of which 3,181 fish were large Taku origin fish. Statistical week 24, was open for 1 day with 44 boats landing 1,044 Chinook salmon, of which 934 fish were large Taku origin fish. Management emphasis for the District 11 drift gillnet fishery shifted to sockeye salmon beginning in statistical week 25, but the bilaterally agreed on Chinook salmon accounting period extends through statistical week 28. The total harvest of Chinook salmon taken in the District 11 drift gillnet Chinook salmon accounting period between statistical week 21 and statistical week 28 was approximately 11,200 fish, of which 10,500 were large Taku origin Chinook salmon. The District 11 commercial troll harvest during the directed Chinook salmon fishery between statistical weeks 21 and 24 was 11 fish, and the District 11 sport harvest of large Taku origin Chinook salmon between statistical weeks 18 and 28 was 2,400 fish. The total all gear harvest of Taku origin large Chinook salmon taken during the District 11 Chinook salmon accounting period was approximately 12,950 fish.

Sockeye Fishery

During statistical week 25, the first week of directed sockeye salmon management, three days of fishing time were allowed in both Taku Inlet (Subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31). The sockeye salmon harvest during this week was 22% of the 10-year average, and the sockeye salmon CPUE was 31% of the 10-year average. Forty-five boats participated in the initial sockeye salmon opening.

Fishing time for statistical week 26 was held to three days due to the previous week's weak Canyon Island fish wheel catches and lower than average CPUE. Sockeye salmon harvests and CPUE were again below average for the week. Fishery participation decreased to 41 boats.

Fishing time for statistical week 27 was again three days in Taku Inlet based on poor Canyon Island fish wheel catches and low sockeye salmon CPUE, and increased to four days in Stephens Passage with Limestone Inlet open to the inner markers to access enhanced DIPAC chum returns to Limestone Inlet and Gastineau Channel. Fishery participation increased to 74 boats and the sockeye harvest increased to 61% of the ten-year average. The chum harvest of 109,000 fish was four times the ten-year average for the statistical week.

Fishing time for statistical week 28 was reduced to two days in Taku Inlet north of Circle Point due to poor Canyon Island sockeye salmon fish wheel and Taku Inlet drift gillnet catches. Stephens Passage south of Circle Point was initially opened for three days then extended one day to access the enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to the area. Participation in statistical week 28 declined slightly to 72 boats, 84% of the 10-year average. The sockeye salmon harvest was 30% of the 10-year average, and the sockeye salmon CPUE was 37% of the 10-year average.

During statistical week 29, Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Circle Point was again held to two days due to poor fishery CPUE and inriver indicators. The projected sockeye salmon inriver estimates questioned that the 75,000 fish above border sockeye salmon escapement would be met, and indicated the cumulative harvest was above the US sockeye salmon TAC at that time. Stephens Passage south of Circle Point was opened for four days with the six-inch minimum mesh restriction in place to allow access to the enhanced chum salmon and minimize harvest of wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks transiting the area. The sockeye salmon harvest was

19% of the 10-year average and the CPUE was 36% of the ten-year average. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 14% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 19% from Stephens Passage during this week were DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin fish.

During statistical week 30, Taku Inlet north of the latitude of Circle Point was again open for two days due to poor fishery and inriver indicators, although the latest inriver estimate had improved enough that the cumulative sockeye salmon harvest was below the US TAC for the week. Stephens Passage was open for four days without the mesh restriction for continued access to DIPAC enhanced chum salmon. The sockeye salmon harvest improved to 73% and CPUE improved to 122% of the ten-year average for the week. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 24% from Taku Inlet and 78% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Stephens Passage during this week were DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin fish.

During statistical week 31, Taku Inlet north of Circle Point was initially opened for two days and was then extended one day due to a boost in inriver indicators with the latest inriver estimate indicating that the 75,000 fish minimum sockeye salmon escapement to the Taku River was assured. Stephens Passage was open for three days to assist wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon to transit the area. The District 11 sockeye salmon harvest was 53% and the CPUE was 99% of the ten-year average. Otolith analysis revealed that 28% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 79% from Stephens Passage during this week were DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin fish.

The opening day for the statistical week 32 drift gillnet fishery was delayed until Monday to avoid conflict with the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. Section 11-B was open for four days with strong inriver indicators and the high percentage of DIPAC enhanced sockeye in the harvest. The entrance to Port Snettisham (Subdistrict 111-34) was opened for four days with adequate counts from the Speel Lake weir and Crescent Lake sonar. Section 11-C was also opened for four days with adequate pink salmon escapement developing in the area. Participation in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery peaked in statistical week 32 with 78 boats fishing and the sockeye salmon harvest of 29,300 fish was 166% and CPUE 184% of the 10-year average for the week. Otolith analysis indicated that 21% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, 47% of the harvest from Stephen's Passage, and 84% of the harvest inside Port Snettisham were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin.

Taku Inlet north of Circle Point was opened for three days in statistical week 33 to conserve Tatsamenie Lake sockeye salmon based on a low smolt out migration estimate from the lake. Stephens Passage and the entrance to Port Snettisham were open for four days to target DIPAC enhanced sockeye salmon returning to Speel Arm. With adequately developing Speel Lake weir and Crescent Lake sonar counts, the Speel Arm THA (Subdistrict 111-33) was initially opened for two days, then due to a surge of fish through the Speel weir, extended two additional days in statistical week 33. A total of 71 boats participated in the District 11 gillnet fishery in week 33, with the opening of the Speel Arm THA drawing 54 boats, significantly reducing effort in the remainder of the District. The total District 11 harvest of 100,300 sockeye was eight times the ten-year average, with 84,700 fish harvested in the Speel Arm THA. Otolith sampling and analysis of the Speel Arm harvest performed by DIPAC personnel indicated 96% of the statistical week 33 harvest was 96% DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin sockeye salmon. The 15,600 sockeye salmon harvested in the traditional areas of District 11 during week 33 was 197% of the ten-year average and otolith analysis indicated 10% of the harvest from Taku Inlet,

24% of the harvest from Stephens Passage, and 88% of the harvest from the entrance to Port Snettisham were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point differed from that in Taku Inlet to effectively harvest the return of DIPAC hatchery summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers from statistical week 27 through statistical week 33 to allow the harvest of remote released DIPAC hatchery chum salmon. Section 11-C was open to fishing beginning in statistical week 32 when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon became available, and closed to fishing at the end of the statistical week 34 fishery. Port Snettisham (Subdistricts 111-33, 111-34, and 111-35) was closed to fishing through statistical week 31 to limit harvest rates on wild Crescent and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. By late July, assessment programs indicated adequate escapements to both Crescent and Speel Lakes. Beginning in statistical week 32, portions of the area inside Port Snettisham were opened to fishing each week, primarily to harvest the hatchery sockeye salmon returning to DIPAC's Snettisham Hatchery in Speel Arm. On August 13, in statistical week 33, the Speel Arm THA opened to target the return of DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon.

Coho Fishery

Beginning in statistical week 34, management emphasis in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery shifted to coho salmon. The fall drift gillnet season lasted eight weeks, beginning on August 20 in statistical week 34, and lasting until October 19 in statistical week 42. During statistical week 33, the first inseason estimate of inriver coho salmon abundance was generated, indicating 41,000 fish above border, above the 38,000 PST minimum escapement. With no conservation concerns fishing time was set at four days in all the traditional drift gillnet areas to allow harvest of Taku River and local origin coho salmon and continued harvest of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. Due to slow passage of fish through the Speel Lake weir, the Speel Arm THA was open for three days to harvest returning DIPAC Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. The District 11 sockeye salmon harvest for the week was over seven times the 10-year average due to DIPAC Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon, with 80% of the district's sockeye salmon harvest taken from Stephens Passage and Port Snettisham. The statistical week 34 District 11 coho salmon harvest was 310% the ten-year average. Section 11-C was closed for the season at the end of the statistical week 34 fishery with very little effort and harvest occurring in the area. Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, Port Snettisham, and the Speel Arm THA were open for four days each week during statistical weeks 35–37. The traditional District 11 coho salmon harvest during this period averaged 150% of the ten year average, and CPUE averaged 145% of the ten-year average. In statistical week 37 the inriver estimate of coho salmon was approximately 96,500 fish. Although not approaching historical peak levels, the fall chum salmon harvest in statistical weeks 35–37 averaged 226% of the ten-year average. The Speel Arm THA closed for the season at the end of the week 37 fishery.

During statistical weeks 38-42, Taku Inlet was open continuously as the large return of coho salmon to the Taku River posed no conservation concern and effort was low, allowing the fleet to work around the deteriorating weather. Stephens Passage was open for four days each week during this period as the status of local coho salmon stocks in the area is largely unknown. Participation in statistical week 38 was 35 boats, 170% of the ten year average and the harvest of coho salmon was three times the ten-year average. Participation dropped to eight boats in statistical week 39, 62% of the ten-year average, and to five boats in statistical week 40, 64% of

the ten year average. There was no reported effort in statistical weeks 41 and 42. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery closed on October 19 in statistical week 42.

Harvest and Escapement Summary

The District 11 common property drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 11,250 fish does not have long term averages for comparison, but the harvest of 1,676 fish between statistical week 25 and statistical week 42 is 85% of the 10-year average harvest for those weeks. Alaskan hatchery fish contributed 5% of the harvest as estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program estimated a preliminary final escapement of 39,600 large Chinook salmon, within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 large fish.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 262,500 fish, 173% of the 10-year average. Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during statistical week 27 and added significant numbers to the harvests during statistical weeks 29 through 36. Drift gillnetters targeting returns of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye and Limestone Inlet hatchery chum salmon, increased the amount and percentage of fishing effort that occurred in Stephens Passage. However, harvest of thermally marked sockeye salmon from fry-plants was estimated inseason by otolith analysis. Sockeye salmon from a joint U.S./Canada fry-planting program at Tatsamenie Lake contributed an estimated 2,205 fish to the fishery with 86% of these harvested in Taku Inlet. Contributions of domestic U.S. enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 common property drift gillnet fishery totaled 179,000 fish or 68% of the harvest. Historical stock composition estimates were applied to the remainder of the harvest to estimate contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild stocks to the weekly harvests. The preliminary estimate of stock composition of the harvest of wild sockeye salmon in the district is 11,000 or 4.2% wild Port Snettisham fish, and 72,200 or 27.5% Taku River fish. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested 41% of the 125,192 fish U.S. sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River. Stock composition estimates are updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith, scale pattern, and brain parasite incidence characteristics. The final inseason estimate of Taku River above border sockeye salmon escapement from the mark-recapture program was 168,900 fish, 225% of the escapement point goal. Adequate wild sockeye salmon escapements were apparent inside Port Snettisham. A total of 4,159 sockeye salmon were counted through the DIPAC operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake. The escapement to Crescent Lake was monitored with DIPAC's split-beam hydro acoustic counter at the outlet of Crescent Lake again this year. The net upstream count of nearly 11,500 fish was not separable by species. It is known that all species of Pacific salmon enter Crescent Lake, however sockeye salmon is the predominant species. The management goals for escapements to the two systems were a minimum of 4,000 fish to Speel Lake and 22,000 fish to Crescent Lake. ADF&G and DIPAC will continue to work on the technical aspects of this program to improve the "usability" of this data.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include runs to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams as well as Alaskan hatcheries. The common property coho salmon drift gillnet harvest of 60,100 fish was 245% of the 10-year average. Weekly coho salmon harvests were below average for statistical weeks 30, 31, 33, and 39-42. CPUE was below average in statistical week 33, and statistical weeks 38-42, The below average harvest and CPUE at the end of the season were due to the very low effort levels, with no reported effort or harvest in statistical weeks 41 and 42. Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 1,100 fish or 1.8% of the District 11 common property harvest. The final estimate of

coho salmon escapement above Canyon Island was approximately 140,000 fish, far surpassing the above border escapement goal of 38,000. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 192,000 fish was 192% of the 10-year average. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the number of pink salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The total of 21,725 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 257% of the 2004 parent-year and was 166% the 1996–2004 even-year average. Pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as above average.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet harvest of 383,000 chum salmon was 137% of the 10-year average. The summer chum salmon harvest of 374,200 fish comprised 98% of the season's harvest. The summer chum salmon run was considered to last through mid-August (statistical week 33) and was comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning to the DIPAC facilities in Gastineau Channel and remote release site at Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest but quantitative contribution estimates were not available. Approximately 59% of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, 39% in Stephens Passage, and 1% inside Port Snettisham. The harvest of 7,775 fall chum salmon, during statistical week 34 and later, was 225% of the 10-year average. Most of these chum salmon are of wild Taku River origin. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the 426 fall chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of escapement. The 2006 fish wheel count for statistical weeks 34 through 42 was 164% of the 10-year average and 96% of the 1985–2005 average.

DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL

Fishery Overview

The Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of District 15 which includes Section 15-A (upper Lynn Canal), Section 15-C (lower Lynn Canal), and Section 15-B (Berners Bay). The fishery targets four major stocks of sockeye salmon: Chilkat Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Chilkat River mainstem and Berners River. Hatchery chum salmon are also harvested during the summer season. In the fall season, this fishery targets coho and fall chum salmon.

The District 15 Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 89 days between June 18 and October 19 (Table 17). The number of fishing days was 1.7 times the 1996–2005 average. Fishing effort totaled 3,978 boat-days, which is 1.2 times the 1996–2005 average of 3,242 boat-days. The total number of permits participating in the 2006 season was below average (117 permits as compared to the previous ten-year average of 142 permits). The numbers of drift gillnet boats fishing each week was below average, except during the first three weeks of the season when effort was slightly above average in section 15-C, targeting hatchery chum salmon.

A total harvest of 1.39 million salmon occurred during 2006 in the District 15 common property fisheries (Table 24). This harvest included approximately 350 Chinook, 146,000 sockeye, 55,000 coho, 95,000 pink, and 1,094,000 chum salmon. The commercial harvests of all species were generally above average with the exception of Chinook salmon. The 2006 Chinook harvest of 350 fish is 46% of the previous ten-year average. The 2006 harvest of sockeye, coho and chum salmon is 1.2, 1.3 and 2.3 times the recent ten-year averages of these species, respectively. The

District 15 harvest of pink salmon in 2006 is almost 1.4 times the ten-year average. Of the total district sockeye salmon harvest, approximately 119,300 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested as determined by scale pattern analysis. This estimate is just over 4 times the recent 10-year-average and the highest harvest since 1992. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 16,100 fish, 24% of the 10-year average and the lowest estimated harvest of this stock on record. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 10,200 fish, 76% the recent 10-year average again based on scale pattern analysis. The majority of this harvest was from the mainstem Chilkat River and the Berners Bay river systems.

The total District 15 chum salmon harvest of 1.09 million fish is 2.3 times the previous 10-year average and the highest commercial harvest on record. Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an estimated 96% of the total 1.035 million summer chum harvest during statistical weeks 25 through 33 (June 18–August 19). Based on otolith marking analysis, the harvest of hatchery chum salmon represented 96% of the summer chum harvest in Lynn Canal. An estimated 58,300 fall chum salmon was harvested in this fishery. Chum salmon harvest in the District from statistical weeks 34 through the end of the season (August 20 through October 19) are considered fall chum salmon. The fall chum harvest was 1.3 times the recent 10-year average of 46,300 fish.

Coho salmon harvests in Lynn Canal totaled 55,100 fish. This harvest was approximately 1.3 times the recent 10-year average of 41,400 fish. Due to an above average expectation for the 2006 coho salmon return, Berners Bay (Section 15-B) was opened to commercial drift gillnet fishing in 2006.

Section 15-A Chinook and Sockeye Fishery

The 2006 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened according to regulation on Sunday, June 18 (Table 17). Management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting expected larger than average returns of Chilkoot Lake and Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon while protecting expected poor returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. Section 15-A was opened for two days south of the latitude of Seduction Point in statistical week 25 (June 18-June 19). Section 15-A south of the latitude of Seduction Point was opened for three days in statistical week 26 (June 25-June 28) with additional area in Chilkat Inlet to the Glacier Point-Twin Coves line during this time. Section 15-A was opened for three days in statistical week 27 (July 2-July 5) in all waters south of the latitude of Seduction point. Area in Chilkat Inlet was closed to protect a weaker than expected run of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. To further protect Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon and to harvest the strong return of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon in statistical week 28 (July 9-July 12), Section 15-A was open for three days south of the latitude of Seduction point with Chilkoot Inlet opened to the latitude of Mud Bay point. In statistical weeks 28 and 29, to further conserve Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon, the western side of Section 15-A was open for two days south and east of a line from Point Sherman to Sullivan Rock light to Eldred Rock light to the southernmost tip of Talsani Island to the northernmost tip of Talsani Island to Seduction Point. Due to the very strong return of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, a one day extension was granted in eastern section 15-A during statistical week 29 (July 19-July 20). This extension was limited to the area north of a line from the latitude of Mud Bay point to the White Rock line in Lutak Inlet to limit harvests of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon.

Fishing opportunity within Chilkat Inlet was managed in accordance with the Chilkat River King Salmon Fishery Management Plan during the early weeks of the season. Due to an above goal projection for Chilkat River Chinook salmon, the northern boundary within Chilkat Inlet was moved from the latitude of Seduction Point in statistical week 25 to the Glacier Point-Twin Cove line during statistical week 26. Due to the poor run size of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon in 2006, management actions were in place to reduce the exploitation rate of this stock for most of the summer fishing season.

During statistical weeks 30–32 (July 23-August 12), section 15-A was open for two days each south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island with Chilkoot and Lutak Inlet open for 5 days each south of the White Rock line to the latitude of Mud Bay point. The area south of the terminus of the Chilkoot River to the latitude of Mud Bay point was opened until further notice beginning from statistical week 33 to week 38 (August 13-September 23) to harvest Chilkoot Lake sockeye and pink salmon. The remainder of section 15-A was open for three days except for Chilkat Inlet north of the latitude of Seduction Point. Chilkat Inlet was closed to commercial fishing through statistical week 35 (August 30) to protect Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon.

Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery

Fall fishery management focused on the harvesting of Chilkat river fall chum and coho salmon within section 15-A beginning in statistical week 36 (September 3). During that week the northern boundary line in Section 15-A was shifted northward to the Glacier Point-Twin Coves line to harvest larger than expected returns of Chilkat River drainage fall chum and coho salmon. This area was open for four days during statistical week 39 (September 24-September 28). Within Chilkat Inlet, the northern fishing limit for the remainder the fall season was at the northernmost tip of Kochu Island with three days of fishing time granted in statistical weeks 40 and week 41 (October 1-4, October 8-11) and four days at the end of the season during statistical week 42 (October 15-October 19). To protect fall chum and coho salmon returns to the Chilkoot River and Taiya River watersheds, the remainder of section 15-A was open south of the latitude of Mud Bay point between 3 and 4 days of fishing time though the end of the season.

Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries

Fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted record returns of hatchery summer chum salmon returning to at the Amalga and Boat Harbor remote release sites. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area during the initial week of the season. The western side of section 15-C was closed in the area within two nautical miles from the western shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Danger Point north to two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Point Sherman. This strategy was designed to protect wild summer chum salmon returning to the Endicott River and other western Lynn Canal streams.

All of Section 15-C was open for three days each from statistical week 26 through week 29 except for the area within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Section 15-C from the latitude of Point Sherman south to the latitude Danger Point. From statistical week 27 to 29, additional time (24 hrs) was granted in section 15-C in the postage stamp area (south of a line from a point on the eastern shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef light to Vanderbilt Reef light and east of a line from Vanderbilt Reef to the latitude of Little Island light). This additional day in this area was designed to target hatchery chum salmon while minimizing

harvests on wild north bound salmon stocks. To conserve Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon, section 15-C was open for two days in statistical weeks 31 and 32 with two additional days open in the postage stamp area. Section 15-C was managed for Lynn Canal coho and fall chum salmon from statistical week 33 through the end of the season. All of section 15-C was open for three days each from statistical week 33 through week 38 except for an area one nautical mile radius of the mouth of the Endicott River. All of section 15-C was open for four days in statistical week 39, three days in weeks 40 and 41 and four days again on the last week of the season (statistical week 42, (October 15-19). Fall season fishing effort in the District 15 was well below average in 2006.

Section 15-B was opened for 3 days each in statistical weeks 38 through week 40, south of the latitude of Cove Point. This area was open to harvest returns of coho salmon originating from rivers and streams within Berners Bay.

District 15 Escapements

Escapement of salmon within Lynn Canal was generally good for all stocks with the exception of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. The total weir count for Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon was 1.9 times the recent 10-year average. This count was just over the upper bounds of the total escapement goal range of 50,000-90,000 fish. In addition 4 Chinook, 158 coho, 33,900 pink and 257 chum salmon were enumerated at this weir. An additional 2,000 to 4,000 pink salmon were observed spawning below the weir as it was being removed for the season.

The Chilkat Lake weir was used this season to enumerate and recover marked sockeye salmon originating from the Chilkat River fish wheel project. Abundance estimates for Chilkat Lake and Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon stocks are obtained from mark-recapture (m-r) methods. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River; the sockeye salmon are marked with fin clips and numbered T-bar tags and released. Recovery events were conducted at the Chilkat Lake weir site and on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem. Fish wheel catch is also used to judge the relative strength of the salmon return during the migration. The Chilkat Lake mark-recapture estimate of 73,000 sockeye salmon is well below average and the lowest mark-recapture estimate since this program began in 1994. This escapement estimate is just below the lower end escapement goal range of 80,000-200,000 fish. The mark-recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon is 24,000 fish. Escapement information for mainstem sockeye salmon is available since the beginning of the fish wheel program in 1994; the 2006 estimate is well below the 1996–2005 average mark-recapture estimate of 36,900 fish.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye escapement of 1,200 fish. The peak aerial count is just below the previous 10-year average of 1,500 fish.

For Chilkat River Chinook salmon, the preliminary m-r estimate using the Chilkat River fish wheel project is 3,027 age-1.3 and older Chinook salmon. This is below the historical 1996-2005 average but within the escapement goal range of 1,750-3,500 fish.

Pink and chum salmon aerial and foot peak escapement counts conducted along the western shorelines of Lynn Canal were generally a little below average for chum salmon and well above average for pink salmon. Foot and aerial peak escapement counts for these species on the eastern side of Lynn Canal were generally average for chum salmon and well above for pink salmon.

Klehini River chum salmon escapement based on fish wheel catch were well above average. The peak aerial survey count for chum salmon on the Klehini River was 10,500 fish. This peak survey count is well above the peak aerial survey count of 6,000 fish. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon return based on foot and aerial surveys indicated that returns of this stock were well above average in comparison to the recent 10-year-average. A peak survey count of 35,900 chum salmon is almost twice the recent 10-year average. The 2006 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 10,600 fish from the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project was 3.5 times the historical average of 3,050 fish. An abundance index using the fish wheels was developed by a series of mark-recapture experiments during years 2002 through 2005. Based on the total fish wheel catch of fall chum salmon, we estimated approximately 530,000 fall chum salmon migrated through the lower Chilkat River in 2006. This was the largest documented chum return to the Chilkat River since the fish wheel program was implemented in 1994.

Chilkat River coho escapement, based on fish wheel catch, was well above average this year. The season total fish wheel catch of 4,900 fish is two times the 1997-2005 average of 2,400 fish. Based on index surveys conducted through the Chilkat River drainage, approximately 80,000 coho salmon returned to spawn in the drainage. This escapement exceeded the new escapement goal of 30,000 to 70,000 fish.

Berners River coho salmon escapements were estimated at approximately 5,400 fish. This stream count slightly exceeded the lower bound escapement goal range of 4,000–9,200 fish.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS

This section provides a regional review of pink, chum, and sockeye salmon escapements. A summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in Annual Management Report for the 2006 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Lynch and Skannes 2007).

Pink Salmon

The total 2006 pink salmon escapement index of 10.2 million ranked 20th since 1960—the lowest since 1990, and just over half of the recent 10-year average of 19.1 million. Biological escapement goals were met for all 3 sub-regions. Note, however, that the index of 4.4 million for Southern Southeast sub-region barely made the escapement goal of 4.0–9.0 million. Escapements were better in the northern areas, particularly in the Northern Southeast Outside sub-region where the total escapement index of 1.9 million exceeded the upper range of the biological escapement goal (Table 13; Figures 7–10).

Districts: Pink salmon escapement management targets were met or exceeded for 8 of the 13 districts with management targets (Tables 14 and 16). Southern Southeast Alaska experienced the poorest return, and indices in only 2 of the 5 districts fell within the management target ranges (Districts 102 and 103). Pink salmon returns appeared to be better in Northern Southeast Alaska, and management targets were met or exceeded for 6 of the 7 districts. Only District 114 came in below the management target; however, District 114 has never met the management target on an even year.

Chum Salmon

Nearly all measures that we have for chum salmon indicated that 2006 runs were above average for most of the region. The total harvest of chum salmon in the region of 13.4 million in all

fisheries was the 5th highest harvest ever for Southeast Alaska, and was the highest since 2000. Over the past 10 years, hatchery fish comprised 75% of the total harvest. Thus, 25% of the total harvest equates to a preliminary estimated harvest of 3.5 million wild chum salmon.

Escapement survey information for chum salmon index streams indicated that the escapements to Southeast Alaska were generally strong in 2006. The weighted rank index of peak survey estimates to 82 chum salmon streams was just above the 21-year 1985–2005 average, and well up from 2005 (Figure 11, Table 25). The estimated escapement at Fish Creek, near Hyder, was 43,000; well above the recent 10-year average of 27,000. The total harvest of wild summer-run chum salmon at Tenakee Inlet was 170 thousand—about 46% higher than the recent 10-year average, and the escapement index was about 80% of the recent 10-year average. The peak escapement survey counts for Cholmondeley Sound fall chum salmon totaled 48,000, right at the recent 10-year average of 50,000.

Sockeye Salmon

Escapement goals were met for 10 of the 13 sockeye salmon systems that currently have escapement goals, and escapement goals were exceeded at Hugh Smith Lake, Tahltan (Stikine River), Taku (in-river), Redoubt Lake, Chilkoot Lake, the Situk River, and the East Alsek-Doame River (Table 26). The estimated escapement at McDonald Lake was below the escapement goal of 70,000–1000,000 for the 5th year out of the past 6 years. The Chilkat Lake mark-recapture estimate of 73,000 sockeye salmon was also below the escapement goal of 80,000–200,000.

HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2006 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional common property fisheries, common property hatchery terminal area fisheries, and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Accurate harvest information is available from fish tickets for these harvest types. Management attention in traditional fisheries is directed on the harvest of wild stocks, although migrating enhanced fish often contribute to overall harvests. As enhanced fish enter terminal areas near hatchery release sites fishery management is directed on the harvest of hatchery-produced surplus returns. In most cases fisheries in terminal harvest areas are managed according to allocation plans approved by the Alaska Board of Fisheries. In several locations terminal harvest areas (THAs) must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost recovery harvests. Harvests in hatchery Special Harvest Areas (SHAs) are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs and to reserve sufficient broodstock to provide for egg take goals. For some terminal locations only cost recovery harvest takes place; for some locations both common property and cost recovery harvests occur; at other locations only common property harvests occur.

Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated by evaluation of Coded Wire Tag (CWT) recovery information, and through thermal otolith mark recoveries. CWTs are systematically used to estimate hatchery-produced coho and Chinook salmon production. Thermal otolith marks are increasingly used to estimate chum or sockeye harvests in fisheries, or to evaluate the performance of differentially-marked groups returning to a release location. Thermal marking is advantageous since entire releases can be mass-marked, however, recovery of data from returning adult salmon is not always possible since a comprehensive program to

randomly sample returning adults in not in place. In 2006 SSRAA funded a program to sample select fisheries using ADFG port sampling staff on board salmon tenders and at delivery locations in Petersburg. DIPAC Inc. also conducts port sampling at a major delivery location.

In 2006, of the 28.8 million all-gear salmon harvest, 60% were harvested in traditional fisheries, 20% in THA fisheries, and 20% in hatchery cost recovery fisheries (Davidson and Tingley 2007). Of 13.8 million chum produced in 2006, 30% were harvested in traditional areas, 34% were harvested in hatchery THAs, and 36% were harvested in cost recovery fisheries. The chum salmon harvests that took place in 2006 in both purse seine and drift gillnet common property fisheries were in large part due to hatchery production.

In 2006 Southeast Alaska harvests of enhanced fish in common property (traditional and terminal area) fisheries, combined for all gear types, have been estimated at 12.1% of Chinook, 20.6% of sockeye, 17.6% of coho, 2.6% of pink, and 83.6% of chum based on hatchery annual reports (White 2007).

TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

With the exception of Chinook and coho and in limited instances for sockeye and chum salmon, reliable information is not generally available to determine the harvest of hatchery-produced salmon in the traditional common property fisheries. From a management standpoint, the availability of hatchery fish is of most concern in those mixed stock fisheries where fishery performance information is used for inseason management. During 2006, intensive CWT sampling programs were conducted throughout Southeast Alaska to estimate contributions of hatchery and wild Chinook and coho salmon stocks to commercial fisheries. Particular emphasis was placed on sampling CWT harvests of Chinook and coho salmon in the troll and net fisheries throughout the region. A more detailed discussion of CWT contributions of wild and hatchery Chinook and coho salmon is presented in the Annual Management Report for the 2006 Southeast Alaska/Yatutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Lynch and Skannes 2007). In addition, harvests in commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries were sampled for thermal otolith marks to estimate contributions of wild and hatchery chum and sockeye salmon stocks during selected periods and in selected areas.

For pink salmon, AKI accounted for 93% of enhanced production in the region in 2006. Although AKI has thermally marked releases at the Port Armstrong Hatchery, recovery of marks has mostly been confined to the terminal SHA, so patterns of interception in common property harvests have not been quantified and are poorly understood.

Enhanced sockeye salmon harvests in wild stock fisheries are important components of management in Districts 8 and 11 drift gillnet fisheries and in the Hawk Inlet purse seine fishery. DIPAC operates the region's major sockeye salmon enhancement program at the Port Snettisham Hatchery, and releases are 100% thermally marked. Weekly inseason sampling of otolith-marked, enhanced sockeye salmon were used to account for sockeye contributions of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery to four locations including: Taku Inlet, Stephens Passage, Port Snettisham, and the Speel Arm THA. In 2006 total District 11 drift gillnet harvest of enhanced domestic sockeye in common property fisheries is estimated at 179,000, 68% of the total sockeye harvest for that fishery. Sampling indicated that 51% of this harvest was in the traditional fishery and 49% was in the hatchery terminal area fishery. Additional weekly inseason sampling of otolith-marked sockeye was conducted during the Hawk Inlet purse seine fishery to limit harvests to 15,000 wild stock origin sockeye during July in

accordance with the Northern Southeast Seine Salmon Fishery Management Plan (5 AAC 33.366). Hawk Inlet fishery management directs harvest on northbound pink salmon surplus returns, but the fishery is restricted based on sockeye management and allocation concerns. Management that is based only upon the harvest of wild stocks provides stability in this pink salmon access fishery against a background of annually fluctuating enhanced sockeye abundance. Inseason sampling of otolith marked, enhanced sockeye from the Transboundary River Drainages, originating from Tahltan and Tuya Lakes in the Stikine River drainage, and Tatsamenie Lakes in the Taku River drainage area, was carried out and used inseason to manage fisheries based on harvest sharing agreements of the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

Sampling efforts to recover thermally marked chum salmon from harvests in traditional fisheries increased substantially in 2006. SSRAA provided funding to hire ADFG port sampling positions to sample commercial deliveries in Petersburg and on board salmon tenders during specific drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries, in addition to funding and staffing to operate an otolith lab. Although some limited CWT sampling has been conducted in the past, recoveries from mass-marked release groups makes possible more accurate determination of enhanced fish contributions in a variety of fisheries that would otherwise not be detected. Based on work done in 2006 SSRAA has revised estimates of the contributions of enhanced chum salmon to a variety of fisheries. Comparing annual estimates of enhanced chum harvest of 7.8 million to total chum harvest in the Southeast region of 9.3 million, the 2006 estimate of the enhanced percentage in common property fisheries was 83.6% (White 2007, Table 5). This number compares with estimated average estimates from prior years of around 75% enhanced chum salmon in common property harvests. New information based on otolith sampling is thought to be more accurate than the prior information based on CWT data. A thorough evaluation of this developing information is well-beyond the scope of this paper, which is primarily intended to provide an overview of the 2006 season's harvest, management, and escapement.

TERMINAL HARVEST AREA COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS

Nakat Inlet

The Nakat Inlet Terminal Harvest Area (THA) (Subdistrict 101-10) was opened in 2006 for both seine and gillnet gear to harvest surplus enhanced chum and coho salmon returns produced by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA). THA openings were scheduled for the season each day from June 1–September 16 for rotational gear fisheries. Rotational fishery schedules were similar to the past three seasons, with the gillnet fishing periods starting at noon for 24 hours, and the seine fishing periods beginning at 6 a.m. for 12 hours. Concurrent fisheries began at 12:01 a.m. on September 17, and ran through 12:00 noon on November 10. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 2,600 sockeye, 1,500 coho, 25,000 pink, and 339,000 chum salmon during the 2006 season in Nakat Inlet, and the drift gillnet fishery harvested 600 sockeye, 1,200 coho, 3,800 pink, and 26,500 chum salmon (Tables 27 and 28). Although Nakat Inlet THA was open from June 1 through November 10 to troll gear, no documented landings occurred. Seine harvest of chum salmon was three times the average of 102,000 since 1991 and a record; gillnet harvest was near the 1990–2005 average of 27,000.

Neets Bay

The Neets Bay Special Harvest Area (Subdistrict 101-95) is managed by SSRAA primarily to conduct cost recovery, but there is some opportunity for terminal harvest in common property

fisheries. In 2006, 99% of 1,055,000 total terminal area chum returns, 83% of 7,300 Chinook returns, and 87% of 7,900 coho returns were harvested for cost recovery. The Neets Bay THA (Subdistrict 101-95) was opened for troll fisheries beginning on April 23 without effort, then was open concurrently to all gear groups from May 15–June 10 with one day of gillnet effort and no seine effort. The THA was next opened from June 11-20 on a rotational basis between the gillnet and seine fleets to target excess Chinook salmon. For June 11–20 there was some effort by gillnet as well as seine. Beginning with these openings through July 31, the area was expanded westward from the longitude of Bug Island to the longitude of Chin Point. The THA was opened again for a rotational net fishery on October 1-10, with 4 gillnet boats and no seine boats participating. On October 11, the THA was opened concurrently for all gear groups through the end of the season on November 10 with no effort. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 780 Chinook, and 15 chum salmon, the drift gillnet fishery harvested 450 Chinook, 1,000 coho and 2,300 chum salmon, and the troll fishery harvested 21 Chinook and 10,085 chum salmon. (Tables 27 and 28).

Kendrick Bay

The Kendrick Bay THA (Subdistrict 102-15) was opened in 2006 for access by the seine fleet to harvest surplus chum salmon produced by SSRAA. The THA was opened continuously beginning June 18 for the purse seine fleet and remained open through August 23. It was then reopened on August 27 and remained open until Saturday, September 2, 2006, when it was closed for the season. Thirty five vessels took part in this fishery with approximately 3,400 sockeye, 3,100 coho, 61,300 pink, and 284,000 summer chum salmon (Table 27). Additional chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay were harvested outside of the Kendrick Bay THA along the eastern shoreline of Prince of Wales Island during the four day chum salmon directed fisheries prior to statistical week 29 (July 16). Chum harvest in those openings totaled 190,000 fish, however the returns were most likely of mixed stock origins.

Anita Bay

The Anita Bay THA (Statistical area 107-35) was opened in 2006 to access surplus Chinook, chum, and coho salmon returns produced by SSRAA by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets. The Anita Bay THA is the only terminal common property hatchery fishery in Districts 5-10 since releases into Earl West Cove have been discontinued. The area opened for concurrent net fisheries from May 1 through June 1 with some gillnet effort. On June 2 through October 11, rotational fisheries for purse seine and drift gillnet started with the purse seine fishery opening first. Rotational fishery schedules were similar to the past 3 seasons, starting and ending at noon with the area closed for 24 hours between each fishery. Seiners fished 24 hours and gillnetters fished 48 hours which meant the seiners had an opening every 5th day. Concurrent fisheries resumed on October 12 and ran through November 10 without any additional harvest. This was the fifth year that hatchery returns were harvested in the terminal harvest area at Anita Bay. From 1994 to 2000 pink and chum salmon were harvested in Anita Bay for hatchery cost recovery. Purse seiners harvested 4,500 king, 190 sockeye, 1,150 coho, 5,100 pink and 261,000 chum salmon from Anita Bay in 2006 (Table 27). The chum harvest is considerably higher than the gillnet harvest that occurred in the terminal area. However, gillnetters harvested another 258,000 chum salmon in the waters of District 8 just north of Anita Bay during general openings designed to harvest strong returns of Stikine sockeye. Seiners only fished between June 18 and September 23 when returns of either king, chum or coho salmon had built up in the terminal area. Gillnetters harvested 630 king, 260 sockeye, 970 coho, 990 pink and 88,000 chum salmon

(Table 28). Gillnetters fished between May 14 and September 30. Harvests of chum salmon will continue to increase with multiple year classes returning from larger releases.

Speel Arm

In 2006 the Speel Arm THA (Subdistrict 111-33) was open for the drift gillnet harvest of surplus sockeye returns produced by Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC). The DIPAC midpoint forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon returns in 2006 was 265,000 fish from their 2001 and 2002 brood year smolt releases. The actual return was 330,000 sockeye salmon including broodstock and jacks–by far the largest return for this program. As anticipated, the return provided sufficient fish to hold a common property drift gillnet fishery inside Port Snettisham in the Speel Arm THA. Management of the Speel Arm THA fishery was planned to allow adequate escapements of wild sockeye salmon stocks to the nearby Crescent Lake and Speel Lake drainages. Escapements to those systems were monitored closely, and the Speel Arm THA fishery was opened when escapement levels to these systems appeared to be developing adequately. The management approach to this fishery departed somewhat from previous years. Previously, the Speel Arm THA was opened to common property fishing once the combined count of sockeye salmon through the Speel Lake weir, the fish observed in the stream below the weir, and the fish observed in the clear water confluence with the glacial Speel River was very close to the minimum of the 4,000-13,000 fish escapement goal range. The fishery was then open continuously once the 4,000 fish minimum escapement had passed through the Speel Lake weir. In 2006, with approximately 1,000 sockeye salmon accounted for through the weir by statistical week 32, the Speel Arm THA was initially opened for two days in statistical week 33. A surge of 1,000 fish through the weir before the opening and impressive catch rates by the fleet prompted a two day extension in statistical week 33. Fifty-three boats harvested 84,700 sockeye salmon in four days during statistical week 33. Otolith analysis conducted by DIPAC staff determined that 97% of the initial harvest was of DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery origin. Because the escapement to Speel Lake remained below the 4,000 fish minimum, the opening for statistical week 34 was set for three days. During the remaining three weeks that the Speel Arm THA was open to common property fishing, the open periods were set for four days each week, the same amount of time as the Stephens Passage traditional areas. During statistical week 34, 53 boats harvested 22,800 sockeye salmon; during statistical week 35, 26 boats harvested 16,100 sockeye salmon; during statistical week 36, 12 boats harvested 3,000 sockeye salmon; and during the final week of fishing the harvest is confidential with less than 3 boats reported fishing. Harvest totals for the fishery included about 20 Chinook, 128,000 sockeye, 700 coho, 6,900 pink, and 1,100 chum salmon by a total of 70 boats (Table 28). The Speel Arm THA closed on September 14 in statistical week 37 concurrent with the Stephens Passage traditional area, having been open for a total of 19 days. The final escapement to Speel Lake documented by the DIPAC operated weir was 4,159 sockeye salmon, just above the minimum of the escapement goal range. DIPAC's Snettisham Hatchery also contributed an estimated 55,000 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the District 11 traditional area commercial drift gillnet fishery.

Hidden Falls

The Hidden Falls THA (Subdistrict 112-22) was opened in 2006 for access by the seine fleet to harvest surplus Chinook, coho, and chum salmon produced by the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association (NSRAA). The NSRAA forecast a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 176,000 coho salmon, 22,400 Chinook salmon and 1.522 million chum salmon. The NSRAA board set the cost recovery chum salmon goal at 2.24 million pounds or approximately 280,000

fish and the broodstock goal was 120,000 fish. The Hidden Falls THA opened for purse seining at the outset of the traditional purse seine fishery on June 18 with minimal effort, and next reopened on June 25. Since a small troll fishery for hatchery Chinook salmon was ongoing in late June, Kasnyku Bay remained closed as provided under Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Management Plan (5 AAC 33.374). Beginning July 2 the THA was opened for two 15-hour periods per week, through the end of the run on August 13. During the period July 6 thru July 13, the THA was closed between the latitudes of North Point and 57º 12.11' N. latitude, essentially creating a corridor for returning hatchery salmon. With a strong return of wild stock chum salmon to the Middle Arm, Kelp Bay was opened on July 9 concurrently with the THA through July 23. Beginning on July 16, and for the remainder of the season, more traditional Kasnyku Bay closure lines were used as necessary to provide for cost recovery and brood stock needs. During the final opening on August 13 only Takatz Bay and a portion of Kaznyku Bay were open, to provide additional protection for a weak overall return of wild stock pink salmon. The common property fishery in the Hidden Falls THA harvested 1,710,000 chum salmon, 532,000 pink salmon, 3,400 coho salmon, 6,900 sockeye salmon and 4,600 Chinook salmon (Table 27). It is estimated that purse seine fishermen harvested an additional 50,000 hatchery chum salmon outside the terminal area. The cost recovery and brood stock harvest and returns were 285,000 and 139,000 chum salmon respectively, for a total return of 2,184,000 chum salmon.

Medvejie/Deep Inlet

The Deep Inlet THA (Subdistrict 113-38) was opened in 2006 for harvest of surplus Chinook, coho, and chum salmon produced by the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association (NSRAA). NSRAA releases salmon fry at the Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay to provide returns for broodstock and cost recovery, and releases fry into Deep Inlet to support common property access to surplus returns as well as to provide for cost recovery harvest. Both returns pass through Sitka Sound and Eastern Channel en route to terminal locations. NSRAA forecast a return to the Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA of 1,600 coho, 21,000 Chinook and 1,822,000 chum salmon. Enhanced chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet and troll gear during scheduled opening times; by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the THA; and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay Special Harvest Areas (SHA).

The Alaska Board of Fisheries adopted several new regulations in January, 2006 concerning the Silver Bay/Deep Inlet hatchery fisheries. One regulation allows ADF&G to require that commercial gillnets fished in the Deep Inlet THA prior to July 1 have a minimum mesh size of six inches. The purpose of the minimum mesh restriction is to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay that are passing through the Deep Inlet THA. The Board of Fish also closed a portion of the terminal harvest area, during the period May 1–21. The western boundary of the THA from Long Island to the Baranof Island shoreline was moved eastward to 135º 21.52' W. longitude to exclude a small area traditionally used by trollers during that period. Additionally, changes were made to the Silver Bay SHA which adds additional open area for cost recovery harvest, intending to increase cost recovery opportunities for NSRAA while minimizing disruption to existing common property fisheries targeting hatchery chum salmon.

The NSRAA Board decided at their March meeting in Sitka that this season's chum salmon cost recovery and broodstock goals for the Silver Bay/Deep Inlet return would be 340,000 and 55,000 respectively. This allowed for a projected common property harvest of approximately 1,427,000

chum salmon. Deep Inlet THA openings during the periods July 2–22 and August 6–19, were scheduled for a single rotation, of 2 days for gillnet and 1 day for seine per week. Additionally, area within Deep Inlet was closed in order to help achieve the season's cost recovery goal, and to reach 50% of the cost recovery goal by August 1. Cost recovery in the Deep Inlet THA was scheduled to take a two-week break beginning July 23, due to historically slow cost recovery harvest during this period. During this period, inner Deep Inlet was to re-open to commercial fishing and fishing was to return to the double rotation.

By emergency order, issued under 5 AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2006 season. This action was taken in order to promote full utilization of salmon, to prevent waste of salmon, to determine harvest patterns of incidentally harvested coho and sockeye salmon, and so the department and NSRAA have full and accurate reporting of returns. Purse seine and gillnet fishermen were also required to retain all Chinook salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA.

The common property rotational fishery began April 30 in order to provide for additional common property harvest of king salmon returning to the Medvejie Hatchery through Deep Inlet THA. In accordance with the Deep Inlet Management Plan, rotational fishery schedules followed a 2:1 ratio of gillnet fishing time to purse seine fishing time. Additionally, the Board of Fisheries has allowed trolling to occur when net fisheries are closed and when trolling does not interfere with cost recovery. In 2006, drift gillnet fishermen were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of 6 inches prior to June 21, to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay that are passing through the Deep Inlet THA. Harvest during May and through the first week of June was minimal. Only two gillnet boats participated during any given opening and no purse seine boats participated during that same period. The gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon began improving the second week of June, and for the period between the June 10 and July 13 a total of 550 Chinook salmon had been harvested. Significant numbers of chum salmon began to be harvested on June 20 with a total of around 27,000 harvested by July 1. Up to 8 gillnet boats participated during the month of June. The first seine effort occurred on June 18 with minimal effort until the last opening in June when 13 boats participated. Total harvest in May and June by net gear was 710 Chinook and 41,000 chum salmon.

In July, up to 21 drift gillnet boats harvested 140 Chinook and 85,000 chum salmon, while up to 22 purse seine boats harvested 240 Chinook and 140,000 chum salmon. July cost recovery totaled approximately 220,000 chum salmon. Common property net fisheries continued as scheduled until the week beginning July 23 when NSRAA asked for the common property net fisheries to remain on a single rotation, with closure lines in Deep Inlet remaining in effect for one additional week. By delaying the full rotation schedule one week NSRAA was able to reach 80% of the cost recovery goal by July 30, and the Deep Inlet THA fishery was able to remain on a full rotational schedule (4 days gillnet and 2 days seine per week) for the remainder of the season. Peak harvest in the drift gillnet fishery occurred on August 18 when 55 boats harvested 41,000 chum salmon. Peak harvest in the purse seine fishery occurred on August 27 when 70 boats harvested 103,000 chum salmon.

Total Silver Bay/Deep Inlet THA hatchery chum salmon harvest for the season included 966,000 harvested in the THA purse seine fishery (Table 27), 154,000 in the Sitka Sound traditional purse seine fishery, 652,000 harvested in the THA gillnet fishery (Table 28), 430 in the THA troll fishery, 139,000 in the Sitka Sound traditional troll fishery, 324,000 for NSRAA cost recovery

(Table 30) and 60,000 for broodstock. The total return for 2006 was approximately 2.3 million chum salmon–above the forecast return of 1.8 million.

Boat Harbor

In 2006 the Boat Harbor THA (Subdistrict 115-11) was open for the drift gillnet harvest of surplus chum returns produced by Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC). The Boat Harbor THA consists of waters within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal in Section 15-C, from the latitude of Danger Point to a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey. Within this area, the inside waters of Boat Harbor proper were opened on a continual basis from the start of the season in statistical week 25 (June 18) through the end of the season in statistical week 36 (June 18 through September 6). During the first week of the season two days of fishing were allowed in the Boat Harbor THA along the Lynn Canal shoreline. In week 26 (June 25) the THA was included with the rest of Section 15-C and was opened for three days. To harvest strong chum returns the THA outside of Boat Harbor was opened continuously between statistical week 27 through 33. Total harvests from the Boat Harbor area included 17 Chinook, 4,900 sockeye, 400 coho, 9,800 pink, and 399,000 chum salmon (Table 28). The 2006 Boat Harbor area chum salmon harvest exceeded the 1995–2005 average of 134,000 fish and is the highest harvest on record for this terminal area.

HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS

Hatchery cost recovery harvests were reported from 15 locations during 2006. Salmon landings totaled approximately 5.7 million fish, 11% above the recent 10-year average harvest of 5.1 million (Table 29). In large part, due to low common property regional harvests of pink salmon, cost recovery harvests were around 20% of the total regional harvest of salmon in 2006. The harvest consisted of 12,600 Chinook, 124,000 sockeye, 246,000 coho, 376,000 pink, and 4.91 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 87% of the total cost recovery harvest in the region, and just surpassed the prior-record, 2003 season harvest of 4.89 million chum salmon (Table 29). The sockeye salmon harvest of 124,000 was 50% above the recent 10-year average. Chinook harvests of 12,600 were well-below the recent 10-year average harvest of 34,000. Pink salmon harvests were well-below average along with low pink returns to the region as a whole. Coho harvests of 246,000 were 81% of the recent 10-year average harvest.

2006 season cost recovery harvests are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Table 30. Chum harvests exceeded one million fish at the Amalga Harbor (1.7 million), Gastinau Channel (1.4 million), and Neets Bay (1.0 million) SHAs. Pink salmon harvests were greatest at the Port Armstrong Hatchery, with 251,000 harvested, but returns were well below average for that facility. Coho harvests were highest at the Hidden Falls Hatchery with 153,000, 62% of the total regional coho salmon harvest. Sockeye salmon harvests from the Speel Arm SHA represented almost all of the regional total harvest of 124,000. Chinook harvests in the region were only 37% of the recent 10-year average harvest. The largest contributor to the cost recovery harvest of Chinook salmon was the Neets Bay SHA with 48% of the regional total, followed by returns to the Silver Bay SHA representing 25% of the regional total.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Neets Bay, Herring Bay, and Neck Lake SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 1,043,000 chum, 27,000 coho, and 7,300 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Amalga Harbor, Gastinau Channel, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 3,108,000 chum, 82,300 pink, 13,200 coho, 124,000 sockeye, and 46 Chinook salmon.

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, Silver Bay, and Mist Cove SHAs. Total harvest for all four locations included 613, 700 chum, 38,600 pink, 183,100 coho, 100 sockeye, and 4,461 Chinook salmon.

Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation (KAKE) conduced cost recovery at the Keku Islands SHA. Total harvest was 146,200 chum salmon.

Armstrong Keta, Inc (AKI) conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 200 chum, 251,000 pink, 18,600 coho, and 300 Chinook salmon.

Prince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA) conducted cost recovery at the Klawock Lake SHA. Total harvest was 4,200 coho salmon.

Sheldon Jackson College (SJC) conducted cost recovery at the SJC Hatchery-SHA. Total harvest was 3,900 pink and 500 chum salmon.

Annette Island Indian Reservation (AIR) conducted cost recovery at the Tamgass Hatchery SHA. Total harvest was 550 Chinook salmon.

CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES

INTRODUCTION

Canadian aboriginal food fisheries have operated on the transboundary Stikine and Taku Rivers for many years. A small-scale commercial fishery has occurred on the upper Stikine River since 1975. In 1979 Canada initiated larger scale commercial fisheries in the lower portions of both the Taku and Stikine Rivers. Both drift and set gillnets are used in the lower river fisheries and one fish wheel has also been operated on the Taku River. The commercial fisheries are conducted primarily in the mainstem portions of the rivers by fishers using small skiffs. Commercial and aboriginal food fisheries are included as part of the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) which has provided for international harvest sharing arrangements between the two nations since 1985.

STIKINE RIVER

For the Stikine River, the harvest-sharing objective for the sockeye salmon season was to equally share the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon. In the event that there were sockeye salmon surplus to spawning requirements at Tahltan Lake, attempts would be made to harvest some of the surplus. Directed Stikine Chinook salmon fisheries were conducted for the second consecutive year with the consent of both parties in accordance with the PST. Fishery openings were based on weekly run strength and the TAC as defined by the catch sharing agreement. Canada is allowed a harvest of 4,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. Both countries are to work to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Stikine River.

The allowable harvest for the first three weeks of the directed Stikine Chinook fishery was based upon the pre-season terminal run forecast of 60,600 fish. The initial Canadian AC was 10,925 Chinook. The final three weeks of the fishery were based upon inseason projections. The final Canadian AC was 15,965 based on the inseason projection of 68,000. Historic run timing was

combined with the forecasted terminal run size to establish weekly harvest guidelines. Inseason projections were based on the performance of the Kakwan tagging activities, specifically catch per hour. The Kakwan-based estimate is generated by the Stikine Chinook Management Model (SCMM).

Preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns of the U.S. and Canadian fisheries as required by the Transboundary Rivers Annex of the PST. The preseason forecast was for a Stikine sockeye salmon run of 180,000 fish. In 2006, the preseason forecasts were used during statistical weeks 25 through 27. After this, inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC produced by the Stikine Management Model (SMM) were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans. The weekly inputs to the model included: the harvest, effort, and stock composition (proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths) in the Canadian lower river test and commercial fisheries; harvests in the upper river aboriginal and commercial fisheries; the harvest, effort, and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41 (Sumner Strait); and the harvest and assumed stock composition in District 8 and Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait).

In 2006 the estimated harvests from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries in the Stikine River were: 15,700 large Chinook, 2,100 jack Chinook, 101,400 sockeye, 70 coho, 4 pink, and 14 chum salmon (Table 31). There was no Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements (ESSR) harvest in the Tuya River in 2006, but a total of 400 sockeye salmon were harvested for biological samples on the Tahltan River and 928 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Stikine River test fishery. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was 3.6 times the 1996–2005 average of 4,300 fish and the harvest of jack Chinook salmon was 2.4 times the average of 900 jack Chinook salmon. The increased harvest of Chinook salmon was a result of the new agreement allowing directed Chinook salmon fishing. The sockeye salmon harvest was approximately twice the 1996–2005 average of 52,000 sockeye salmon. An estimated 54,000 fish originating from U.S./Canada fry planting program were harvested in inriver fisheries, 53% of the total Canadian sockeye salmon harvest.

Twelve licensed gillnetters participated in the fishery throughout the season with a maximum of 12 licenses being active in any one week. Both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. The fishery was open for 69 days, 50% above the 1996–2005 average of 46 days and total effort in terms of boat-days was 775, twice the average of 372 boat-days. The increase in effort was due to the fishery commencing May 7 rather than mid-June, in order to allow directed Chinook salmon fishing. Excluding the directed Chinook salmon fisheries, the number of days of fishing and boat days were 12% and 56% above average, respectively. Maximum allowable mesh size was increased from 15.0 cm (5.9 inches) to 20.4 cm (8.0 inches) to facilitate harvest of Chinook salmon. In 1997, the upstream fishing boundary for the lower river fishery was moved approximately 25 km upstream to Flood River to increase the fishing area over previous years. This area was closed during 2001–2003 but reopened during 2004 and remained open through 2006.

A total of 54,000 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2006, 80% above the 1996–2005 average of 30,000 fish. An estimated 24,000 fish (44%) originated from the fry-planting program. The number of planted fish is based on the proportion of thermal marked sockeye salmon otoliths in a random sample of fish collected at Tahltan weir (n=400). In 2006, 3,400 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock for the fry-planting project. This

leaves a spawning escapement of 50,000 sockeye salmon, which is well above the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish.

The spawning escapements for the Mainstem and the Tuya stock groups are estimated indirectly by computing the ratio of Tahltan to Mainstem and Tuya components in the total inriver sockeye salmon run. Stock identification data are collected in the lower river commercial and test fisheries. The ratios of Tahltan: Mainstem and Tahltan: Tuya are applied to the estimated inriver Tahltan run size to develop an estimate of the total inriver sockeye salmon run. The escapements are estimated by subtracting the inriver harvests from the inriver run estimate. The 2006 escapement estimates are 27,000 Mainstem and 11,000 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem sockeye salmon spawn in tributaries and the mainstem of the Stikine River. The 2006 Mainstem spawning escapement was within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya fish are blocked from entering potential spawning grounds of the Tuya tributary by natural barriers and in some years have been targeted in the Excess to Salmon Spawning Requirements (ESSR) fishery, which did not operate in 2006.

Chinook salmon escapement was enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir where 3,900 large fish were counted in 2006, within the escapement goal range (2,700–5,300 with a point estimate of 3,300 large Chinook salmon). The mark-recapture estimate of an escapement of 28,000 large Chinook salmon to the Stikine River is 75% of the average of 45,000 large fish during the 10 years the study has been operated.

Coho salmon aerial surveys of eight index sites conducted in November totaled 2,200 fish, 56% of the average of 4,000 salmon.

TAKU RIVER

The harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the US to harvest 82% of the TAC and Canada 18%. Additionally, if the in-river escapement is projected to be above 100,000 sockeye, Canada may harvest up to 20% of the in-river projection over 100,000 sockeye, and the US and Canada will equally share any production from the joint Taku enhancement efforts. A fishery directed at Taku Chinook salmon is allowed when run strength warrants. Management of the directed Chinook salmon fishery is abundance-based through an approach developed by the TBR committee. The US directed coho salmon fishery is managed to ensure a minimum above border escapement of 38,000 fish, and Canada is allowed a harvest of Taku River coho on a sliding scale depending on the in-season projections of above border run size. Both countries are working to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Taku River.

During the directed sockeye and coho salmon management periods, the Taku River commercial fishers harvested 7,500 large Chinook, 200 jack Chinook (fish less than 2.3 kg), 21,000 sockeye, and 9,500 coho salmon in 2006 (Table 32). The sockeye salmon harvest was 73% of the 1996–2005 average of 29,000 fish. Fish originating from fry plants contributed an estimated 700 fish to the harvest, comprising 3% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of coho salmon was 2.1 times the average of 4,400 fish. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was 3 times the average (2,600 fish), while the harvest of jack Chinook salmon was 61% of the average of 326 fish. There were 72 days of fishing, 59% above the average of 45 days. The seasonal fishing effort of 530 boat-days was 48% above the average of 360 boat-days. As with the Stikine fishery the increased harvest of Chinook salmon was a result of the new agreement allowing directed Chinook salmon fishing. In concert with this, harvest accounting for small salmon switched from a commercial weight-based designation

(previously referred to “jacks” which were typically fish under 2.5 kg or 5 kg, depending on where they were being marketed), to a length-based designation (small Chinook salmon i.e. less than 660 mm in length from the middle of the eye to fork of tail (MEF)). The increase in effort was due to the fishery commencing April 30 rather than mid-June, in order to allow directed Chinook salmon fishing. Excluding the directed Chinook salmon fishery, the number of days of fishing and boat days were average. As in recent years, both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. Maximum allowable mesh size was increased from 15.0 cm to 20.4 cm (8.0”) to facilitate harvest of Chinook salmon. In addition to the commercial harvest, 220 Chinook, 90 sockeye, and 300 coho salmon were harvested in the aboriginal fishery in 2006.

Adult enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, Kuthai, and King Salmon Lakes to provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed. A mark-recapture program has been operated annually from 1984 to 2006 to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon (i.e., border escapement); total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the inriver harvest. The 2006 estimate of border escapement is 170,000 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 148,000 fish, which is above the upper end of the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canadian harvest of 21,000 sockeye (excluding test fishery harvests) represented approximately 14% of the TAC and was below the AC of 25,725.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count of 22,500 sockeye salmon was twice the 1996–2005 average of 12,500 fish. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count in 2006 was 22,500 sockeye salmon, 3 times the average of 7,200 fish, and the second highest on record. A total of 2,700 fish were held for broodstock, which left a spawning escapement of 20,000 fish. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 1,000 fish, 20% of the 1996–2005 average count of 5,000 fish. The King Salmon Lake weir count was 2,200 sockeye salmon.

A Chinook salmon mark-recapture study was again conducted in 2006. The above border Chinook salmon escapement estimate is 51,000 large (three-ocean and larger) fish. Accounting for inriver harvest results in a spawning escapement estimate of 42,000 large Chinook salmon which is 81% of the 1996–2005 average of 51,000 large fish, and is within the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. The post-season border escapement was estimated to be 152,000 fish and the spawning escapement was estimated at 139,000 fish. The spawning escapement was 48% above the average of 94,000 coho salmon and above the upper end of the interim escapement goal range (27,500 to 35,000 fish).

ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Island Fishery Reserve in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the reserve natives have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, gillnet, and troll gear. The Annette Island Fishery Reserve natives also have the right to use fish traps, however, traps have not been used on the Island since 1993 (Table 33). The small troll fleet harvests very modest numbers of Chinook and coho salmon. Most of the harvest in recent years has been taken by the gillnet fleet and purse seine fleet.

The total 2006 Annette Island salmon harvest by all gears totaled 263,000 pink, 160,000 chum, 30,000 coho, 21,000 sockeye, and 802 Chinook salmon. The Annette Island gillnet fleet began

fishing on June 11, statistical week 24, and continued through October 11, statistical week 41. During what is normally the peak of the pink salmon run, the gillnet fleet was reduced from five days to three days based on the state-managed fishery reduction at Tree Point. The Annette Island gillnet fishery harvested approximately 137,000 pink, 131,500 chum, 8,100 sockeye, 25,500 coho, and 500 Chinook salmon (Table 34). The Annette Island purse seine fleet began fishing on June 18, statistical week 25 and continued through September 29, statistical week 39. The purse seine openings were standard 15 hour openings for most of the summer season with five 39 hour openings during statistical weeks 30 through 32. In 2006 the Annette Island purse seine fishery harvested approximately 126,000 pink, 28,700 chum, 12,800 sockeye, 4,800 coho, and 240 Chinook salmon (Table 35).

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TABLES

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1960–2006.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	6,509	358,697	125,871	2,572,279	726,017	3,789,373	47
1961	4,134	418,952	246,524	10,936,344	2,172,066	13,778,020	31
1962	10,145	411,748	239,382	10,139,595	1,593,386	12,394,256	34
1963	6,659	422,633	316,491	18,189,644	1,186,260	20,121,687	25
1964	16,819	570,666	506,505	17,310,850	1,662,135	20,066,975	26
1965	14,992	672,015	557,005	10,061,603	1,185,571	12,491,186	33
1966	11,877	480,519	452,057	18,919,555	2,846,668	22,710,676	24
1967	9,054	600,628	188,965	2,807,783	1,545,059	5,151,489	43
1968	13,335	494,998	463,553	24,099,793	2,252,605	27,324,284	20
1969	6,731	338,357	108,907	4,313,575	332,514	5,100,084	44
1970	5,909	308,198	293,435	9,589,943	1,919,378	12,116,863	36
1971	4,799	162,253	325,772	8,514,499	1,495,755	10,503,078	38
1972	16,730	324,893	385,221	11,363,527	2,168,632	14,259,003	30
1973	8,754	342,336	128,220	5,611,363	1,221,201	7,311,874	41
1974	6,750	236,064	166,836	4,174,551	988,297	5,572,498	42
1975	2,056	61,784	70,193	3,414,308	381,540	3,929,881	46
1976	1,428	135,192	87,344	4,290,526	511,827	5,026,317	45
1977	5,242	328,932	130,902	11,444,267	336,408	12,245,751	35
1978	13,972	272,197	242,961	18,545,091	521,880	19,596,101	27
1979	10,079	397,137	176,354	8,934,010	438,175	9,955,755	39
1980	11,701	510,956	184,570	11,869,988	1,002,478	13,579,693	32
1981	10,264	438,921	237,402	16,268,867	517,002	17,472,456	28
1982	30,529	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	23,750,598	23
1983	13,578	776,695	340,381	33,666,216	579,168	35,376,038	16
1984	20,762	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522	22
1985	21,535	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	11
1986	13,271	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	14
1987	6,284	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,558	8,691,660	40
1988	12,165	654,748	157,003	8,826,732	1,625,841	11,276,489	37
1989	17,103	823,178	330,986	52,065,064	1,079,183	54,315,514	9
1990	14,777	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	19
1991	17,107	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	4
1992	20,320	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	17
1993	12,291	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	5
1994	21,089	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	6
1995	26,777	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	10
1996	23,155	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	2
1997	10,841	1,578,041	183,773	24,790,537	5,863,690	32,426,882	18
1998	16,167	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	13
1999	20,850	425,298	416,415	71,961,631	8,944,189	81,768,383	1
2000	22,044	489,221	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,692	21
2001	22,314	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	3
2002	18,725	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	15
2003	25,236	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	8
2004	39,984	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	12
2005	20,404	898,490	341,279	55,726,935	2,814,511	59,801,619	7
Avg 1960–2005	14,639	632,692	341,723	26,606,444	2,753,205	30,348,702	—
Percent 1960–2005	0.0%	2.1%	1.1%	87.7%	9.1%	100.0%	—
Avg 1996–2005	21,972	838,797	385,988	46,730,278	6,182,129	54,159,163	—
Max. harvest	39,984	1,690,471	967,691	71,961,631	9,406,979	—	—
(Year)	(2004)	(1993)	(1994)	(1999)	(1998)	—	—
Min. harvest	1,428	61,784	70,193	2,807,783	332,514	—	—
(Year)	(1976)	(1975)	(1975)	(1967)	(1969)	—	—
2006	**24,730**	**413,938**	**109,498**	**10,090,260**	**5,614,232**	**16,252,658**	**29**
2006 Percent	0.2%	2.5%	0.7%	62.1%	34.5%	100%	—

Table 2.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, in southern Southeast Alaska during statistical weeks 18 to 27, in 2006.

Stat.			Fishing Area														
Week	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B
18	4/30	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/1	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/2	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/3	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/4	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/5	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/6	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	5/7	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/8	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/9	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/10	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/11	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/12	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/13	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	5/14	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/15	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/16	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/17	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/18	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/19	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/20	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	5/21	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/22	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/23	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/24	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/25	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/26	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/27	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	5/28	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/29	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/30	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/31	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/1	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/2	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/3	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	6/4	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/5	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/6	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/7	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/8	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/9	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/10	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	6/11	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/12	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/13	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/14	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/15	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/16	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/17	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	6/18	Sun	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/19	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/20	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/21	Wed	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/22	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/23	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/24	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

-continued-

Table 2.–Page 2 of 2.

Stat. Week	Date	Day	Fishing Area													
			1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B
26	6/25	Sun	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/26	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/27	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/28	Wed	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/29	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/30	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/1	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	7/2	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	-
	7/3	Mon	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/4	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/5	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/6	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
	7/7	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/8	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, in southern Southeast Alaska during statistical weeks 28 to 37, in 2006.

Stat.			Fishing Area														
Week	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B
28	7/9	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	-
	7/10	Mon	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/11	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/12	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/13	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	15	-
	7/14	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/15	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	7/16	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	-
	7/17	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/18	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/19	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/20	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	15	-
	7/21	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/22	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	7/23	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	15	-
	7/24	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/25	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/26	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/27	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/28	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/29	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	7/30	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/31	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/1	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/2	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/3	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/4	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/5	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	8/6	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/7	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/8	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/9	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/10	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	-	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/11	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/12	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	8/13	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/14	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/15	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/16	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/17	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	-	15	15	-	-	-	-	-
	8/18	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/19	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	8/20	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	-	15	15	-	-	15	-	15
	8/21	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/22	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/23	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/24	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
	8/25	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/26	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	8/27	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/28	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/29	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/30	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/31	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/1	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/2	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	9/3	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/4	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/5	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/6	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/7	Thu	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/8	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/9	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	9/10	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/11	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/12	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/13	Wed	-	-	-	-	17	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/14	Thu	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/15	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/16	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, in southern Southeast Alaska during statistical weeks 38 to 46, in 2006.

Stat.			Fishing Area														
Week	Date	Day	1-C	1-D	1-E	1-F	2	3-A	3-B	3-C	4	5	6-B	6-C	6-D	7-A	7-B
38	9/17	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/18	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/19	Tue	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/20	Wed	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/21	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/22	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/23	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	9/24	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/25	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/26	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/27	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/28	Thu	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/29	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/30	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	10/1	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/2	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/3	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/4	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/5	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/6	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/7	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	10/8	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/9	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/10	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/11	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/12	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/13	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/14	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	10/15	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/16	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/17	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/18	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/19	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/20	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/21	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	10/22	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/23	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/24	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/25	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/26	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/27	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/28	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	10/29	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/30	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/31	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/1	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/2	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/3	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/4	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	11/5	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/6	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/7	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/8	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/9	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/10	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/11	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	11/12	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/13	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/14	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, in northern Southeast Alaska during statistical weeks 18 to 27, in 2006.

Stat Wk.	Date	Day	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C
18	4/30	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/1	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/2	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/3	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/4	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/5	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/6	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	5/7	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/8	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/9	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/10	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/11	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/12	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/13	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	5/14	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/15	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/16	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/17	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/18	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/19	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/20	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	5/21	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/22	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/23	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/24	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/25	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/26	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/27	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	5/28	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/29	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/30	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/31	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/1	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/2	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/3	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	6/4	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/5	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/6	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/7	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/8	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/9	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/10	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	6/11	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/12	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/13	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/14	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/15	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/16	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/17	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	6/18	Sun	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/19	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/20	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/21	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/22	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/23	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/24	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	6/25	Sun	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
	6/26	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/27	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/28	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/29	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/30	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/1	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	7/2	Sun	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
	7/3	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/4	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/5	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/6	Thu	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
	7/7	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/8	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, in northern Southeast Alaska during statistical weeks 28 to 37, in 2006.

Stat Wk.	Date	Day	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C
28	7/9	Sun	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	15	-	-	-
	7/10	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/11	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/12	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/13	Thu	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	15	-	-	-
	7/14	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/15	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	7/16	Sun	-	-	15	-	15	-	15	15	-	-	-
	7/17	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/18	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/19	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/20	Thu	15	-	15	-	15	-	15	15	-	-	-
	7/21	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7/22	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	7/23	Sun	15	-	15	-	15	15	15	15	-	15	15
	7/24	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
	7/25	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
	7/26	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
	7/27	Thu	15	15	15	-	15	15	15	15	-	15	15
	7/28	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
	7/29	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-
31	7/30	Sun	15	15	15	-	15	15	15	15	-	15	15
	7/31	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/1	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/2	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
	8/3	Thu	15	15	15	-	15	20	15	15	-	-	15
	8/4	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/5	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	8/6	Sun	15	15	15	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	15
	8/7	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/8	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/9	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/10	Thu	15	15	15	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	15
	8/11	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/12	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	8/13	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/14	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/15	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/16	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/17	Thu	15	15	15	-	15	15	15	-	-	15	15
	8/18	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/19	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	8/20	Sun	15	15	15	-	15	15	15	-	-	15	15
	8/21	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/22	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/23	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/24	Thu	15	15	-	-	15	15	15	-	-	-	15
	8/25	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/26	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	8/27	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-
	8/28	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/29	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/30	Wed	18	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	-
	8/31	Thu	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/1	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/2	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	9/3	Sun	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/4	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/5	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/6	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/7	Thu	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/8	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/9	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	9/10	Sun	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/11	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/12	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/13	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/14	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/15	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/16	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine fishing time in hours open per day by area, in northern Southeast Alaska during statistical weeks 38 to 46, in 2006.

Stat			Fishing Area										
Wk.	Date	Day	9-A	9-B	10	11-D	12-A	13-A	13-B	13-C	14-A	14-B	14-C
38	9/17	Sun	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/18	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/19	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/20	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/21	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/22	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/23	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	9/24	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/25	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/26	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/27	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/28	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/29	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/30	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	10/1	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/2	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/3	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/4	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/5	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/6	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/7	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	10/8	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/9	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/10	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/11	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/12	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/13	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/14	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	10/15	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/16	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/17	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/18	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/19	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/20	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/21	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	10/22	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/23	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/24	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/25	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/26	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/27	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/28	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	10/29	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/30	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10/31	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/1	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/2	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/3	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/4	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	11/5	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/6	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/7	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/8	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/9	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/10	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/11	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	11/12	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/13	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/14	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8.–Length of fishery openings, by day in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, and Deep Inlet terminal harvest areas for the purse seine fishery during statistical weeks 18 to 27, in 2006.

Stat Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
18	4/30	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	15
	5/1	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/2	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/3	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	15
	5/4	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/5	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/6	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	5/7	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	15
	5/8	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/9	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/10	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/11	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	15
	5/12	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/13	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	5/14	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	15
	5/15	Mon	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5/16	Tue	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5/17	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	15
	5/18	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5/19	Fri	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5/20	Sat	-	24	-	-	-	-
21	5/21	Sun	-	24	-	-	-	15
	5/22	Mon	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5/23	Tue	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5/24	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5/25	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	15
	5/26	Fri	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5/27	Sat	-	24	-	-	-	-
22	5/28	Sun	-	24	-	-	-	15
	5/29	Mon	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5/30	Tue	-	24	-	-	-	-
	5/31	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	15
	6/1	Thu	-	24	-	-	-	-
	6/2	Fri	-	24	-	12	-	-
	6/3	Sat	12	24	-	12	-	-
23	6/4	Sun	-	24	-	-	-	15
	6/5	Mon	-	24	-	-	-	-
	6/6	Tue	12	24	-	-	-	-
	6/7	Wed	-	24	-	12	-	-
	6/8	Thu	-	24	-	12	-	15
	6/9	Fri	12	24	-	-	-	-
	6/10	Sat	-	24	-	-	-	-
24	6/11	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	15
	6/12	Mon	12	-	-	12	-	-
	6/13	Tue	-	-	-	12	-	-
	6/14	Wed	-	12	-	-	-	15
	6/15	Thu	12	12	-	-	-	-
	6/16	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6/17	Sat	-	-	-	12	-	-
25	6/18	Sun	12	-	19	12	15	15
	6/19	Mon	-	12	24	-	-	-
	6/20	Tue	-	12	24	-	-	-
	6/21	Wed	12	-	24	-	-	-
	6/22	Thu	-	-	24	12	-	15
	6/23	Fri	-	-	24	12	-	-
	6/24	Sat	12	-	24	-	-	-

-continued-

Table 8.–Page 2 of 2.

Stat Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
26	6/25	Sun	-	-	24	-	15	15
	6/26	Mon	-	-	24	-	-	-
	6/27	Tue	12	-	24	12	-	-
	6/28	Wed	-	-	24	12	-	15
	6/29	Thu	-	-	24	-	-	-
	6/30	Fri	12	-	24	-	-	-
	7/1	Sat	-	-	24	-	-	-
27	7/2	Sun	-	-	24	12	15	15
	7/3	Mon	12	-	24	12	-	-
	7/4	Tue	-	-	24	-	-	-
	7/5	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	-
	7/6	Thu	12	-	24	-	15	-
	7/7	Fri	-	-	24	12	-	-
	7/8	Sat	-	-	24	12	-	-

Table 9.–Length of fishery openings, by day in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, and Deep Inlet terminal harvest areas for the purse seine fishery during statistical weeks 28 to 37, in 2006.

Stat Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
28	7/9	Sun	12	-	24	-	15	15
	7/10	Mon	-	-	24	-	-	-
	7/11	Tue	-	-	24	-	-	-
	7/12	Wed	12	-	24	12	-	-
	7/13	Thu	-	-	24	12	15	-
	7/14	Fri	-	-	24	-	-	-
	7/15	Sat	12	-	24	-	-	-
29	7/16	Sun	-	-	24	-	15	15
	7/17	Mon	-	-	24	12	-	-
	7/18	Tue	12	-	24	12	-	-
	7/19	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	-
	7/20	Thu	-	-	24	-	15	-
	7/21	Fri	12	-	24	-	-	-
	7/22	Sat	-	-	24	12	-	-
30	7/23	Sun	-	-	24	12	15	15
	7/24	Mon	12	-	24	-	-	-
	7/25	Tue	-	-	24	-	-	-
	7/26	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	15
	7/27	Thu	12	-	24	12	15	-
	7/28	Fri	-	-	24	12	-	-
	7/29	Sat	-	-	24	-	-	-
31	7/30	Sun	12	-	24	-	15	15
	7/31	Mon	-	-	24	-	-	-
	8/1	Tue	-	-	24	12	-	-
	8/2	Wed	12	-	24	12	-	15
	8/3	Thu	-	-	24	-	15	-
	8/4	Fri	-	-	24	-	-	-
	8/5	Sat	12	-	24	-	-	-
32	8/6	Sun	-	-	24	12	15	15
	8/7	Mon	-	-	24	12	-	-
	8/8	Tue	12	-	24	-	-	-
	8/9	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	-
	8/10	Thu	-	-	24	-	15	15
	8/11	Fri	12	-	24	12	-	-
	8/12	Sat	-	-	24	12	-	-
33	8/13	Sun	-	-	24	-	15	15
	8/14	Mon	12	-	24	-	-	-
	8/15	Tue	-	-	24	-	-	-
	8/16	Wed	-	-	24	12	-	15
	8/17	Thu	12	-	24	12	-	-
	8/18	Fri	-	-	24	-	-	-
	8/19	Sat	-	-	24	-	-	-
34	8/20	Sun	12	-	24	-	-	15
	8/21	Mon	-	-	24	12	-	-
	8/22	Tue	-	-	24	12	-	-
	8/23	Wed	12	-	12	-	-	-
	8/24	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	15
	8/25	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8/26	Sat	12	-	-	12	-	-
35	8/27	Sun	-	-	18	12	-	15
	8/28	Mon	-	-	24	-	-	-
	8/29	Tue	12	-	24	-	-	-
	8/30	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	15
	8/31	Thu	-	-	24	12	-	-
	9/1	Fri	12	-	24	12	-	-
	9/2	Sat	-	-	21	-	-	-
36	9/3	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	14
	9/4	Mon	12	-	-	-	-	-
	9/5	Tue	-	-	-	12	-	-
	9/6	Wed	-	-	-	12	-	-
	9/7	Thu	12	-	-	-	-	14
	9/8	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/9	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	9/10	Sun	12	-	-	12	-	14
	9/11	Mon	-	-	-	12	-	-
	9/12	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/13	Wed	12	-	-	-	-	14
	9/14	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-
	9/15	Fri.	-	-	-	12	-	-
	9/16	Sat	12	-	-	12	-	-

Table 10.–Length of fishery openings, by day in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, and Deep Inlet terminal harvest areas for the purse seine fishery during statistical weeks 38 to 46, in 2006.

Stat Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
38	9/17	Sun	24	-	-	-	-	14
	9/18	Mon	24	-	-	-	-	-
	9/19	Tue	24	-	-	-	-	-
	9/20	Wed	24	-	-	12	-	-
	9/21	Thu	24	-	-	12	-	14
	9/22	Fri	24	-	-	-	-	-
	9/23	Sat	24	-	-	-	-	-
39	9/24	Sun	24	-	-	-	-	14
	9/25	Mon	24	-	-	12	-	-
	9/26	Tue	24	-	-	12	-	-
	9/27	Wed	24	-	-	-	-	14
	9/28	Thu	24	-	-	-	-	-
	9/29	Fri	24	-	-	-	-	-
	9/30	Sat	24	-	-	12	-	-
40	10/1	Sun	24	-	-	12	-	-
	10/2	Mon	24	-	-	-	-	-
	10/3	Tue	24	-	-	-	-	-
	10/4	Wed	24	12	-	-	-	-
	10/5	Thu	24	12	-	12	-	-
	10/6	Fri	24	-	-	12	-	-
	10/7	Sat	24	-	-	-	-	-
41	10/8	Sun	24	-	-	-	-	-
	10/9	Mon	24	12	-	-	-	-
	10/10	Tue	24	12	-	12	-	-
	10/11	Wed	24	12	-	12	-	-
	10/12	Thu	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/13	Fri	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/14	Sat	24	24	-	-	-	-
42	10/15	Sun	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/16	Mon	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/17	Tue	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/18	Wed	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/19	Thu	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/20	Fri	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/21	Sat	24	24	-	-	-	-
43	10/22	Sun	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/23	Mon	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/24	Tue	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/25	Wed	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/26	Thu	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/27	Fri	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/28	Sat	24	24	-	-	-	-
44	10/29	Sun	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/30	Mon	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/31	Tue	24	24	-	-	-	-
	11/1	Wed	24	24	-	-	-	-
	11/2	Thu	24	24	-	-	-	-
	11/3	Fri	24	24	-	-	-	-
	11/4	Sat	24	24	-	-	-	-
45	11/5	Sun	24	24	-	-	-	-
	11/6	Mon	24	24	-	-	-	-
	11/7	Tue	24	24	-	-	-	-
	11/8	Wed	24	24	-	-	-	-
	11/9	Thu	24	24	-	-	-	-
	11/10	Fri	12	12	-	-	-	-
	11/11	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	11/12	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/13	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11/14	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11.–Southeast Alaska total commercial purse seine salmon harvest by district, fishery and species, 2006.

District and Fishery	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional	1,534	42,416	8,732	585,019	199,969	837,670
Terminal Harvest Area	1,016	2,630	1,505	25,471	339,353	369,975
Annette Island	239	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,632
Hatchery Cost Recovery	6,067	0	6,922	0	1,042,536	1,055,525
District 2						
Traditional	1,069	19,558	15,596	458,184	407,765	902,172
Terminal Harvest Area	316	3,392	3,074	61,302	284,061	352,145
District 3						
Traditional	1,065	28,251	6,237	369,002	61,398	465,953
District 4						
Traditional	9,129	242,034	23,826	872,535	120,620	1,268,144
District 5						
Traditional	1	98	92	39,814	21,711	61,716
District 6						
Traditional	4	5,360	1,728	26,943	3,365	37,400
District 7						
Traditional	829	2,315	689	126,271	103,899	234,003
Terminal Harvest Area	4,509	187	1,149	5,066	261,103	272,014
District 9						
Traditional	106	3,541	10,509	524,500	97,130	635,786
Hatchery Cost Recovery	304	18	48,617	252,435	146,425	447,799
District 10						
Traditional	108	7,501	5,096	418,491	29,853	461,049
District 11						
Hatchery Cost Recovery	46	26,160	18	82,143	2,485,087	2,593,454
District 12						
Traditional	413	24,859	13,543	2,637,656	487,043	3,163,514
Terminal Harvest Area	3,907	6,924	3,416	531,896	1,710,387	2,256,530
Hatchery Cost Recovery	1,234	96	153,005	3,964	289,315	447,614
District 13						
Traditional	263	14,074	5,375	2,514,487	480,836	3,015,035
Terminal Harvest Area	431	2,141	1,722	220,109	965,713	1,190,116
Hatchery Cost Recovery	3,227	1	16	37,106	324,887	365,237
District 14						
Traditional	30	8,657	7,209	673,514	40,026	729,436
Southern Subtotals[a]						
Traditional	13,631	340,032	56,900	2,477,768	918,727	3,807,058
Terminal Harvest Area	5,841	6,209	5,728	91,839	884,517	994,134
Annette Island	239	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,632
Hatchery Cost Recovery	6,067	0	6,922	0	1,042,536	1,055,525
Subtotal	25,778	359,048	74,365	2,695,706	2,874,452	6,029,349
Northern Subtotals[b]						
Traditional	920	58,632	41,732	6,768,648	1,134,888	8,004,820
Terminal Harvest Area	4,338	9,065	5,138	752,005	2,676,100	3,446,646
Hatchery Cost Recovery	4,811	26,275	201,656	375,648	3,245,714	3,854,104
Subtotal	10,069	93,972	248,526	7,896,301	7,056,702	15,305,570
Total Southeast						
Traditional	14,551	398,664	98,632	9,246,416	2,053,615	11,811,878
Terminal Harvest Area	10,179	15,274	10,866	843,844	3,560,617	4,440,780
Subtotal (traditional and THA)	24,730	413,938	109,498	10,090,260	5,614,232	16,252,658
Hatchery Cost Recovery	10,878	26,275	208,578	375,648	4,288,250	4,909,629
Annette Island	239	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,632
Misc.[c]	42	2,055	511	43,453	25,882	71,943
Total	**35,889**	**455,075**	**323,402**	**10,635,460**	**9,957,036**	**21,406,862**

[a] Districts 101-108
[b] Districts 109-114
[c] Includes salmon that were confiscated or caught in commercial test fisheries, and sold.

Table 12.–Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2006.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	1,377	193,185	40,578	1,208,645	344,005	1,787,790	42
1961	2,738	306,490	98,626	7,545,647	1,276,238	9,229,739	22
1962	3,308	190,704	44,844	450,906	779,813	1,469,575	43
1963	3,992	241,483	146,899	13,772,188	697,716	14,862,278	14
1964	6,155	259,808	179,568	7,184,778	615,968	8,246,277	23
1965	6,451	353,618	243,509	5,106,087	949,074	6,658,739	26
1966	6,071	273,071	170,354	4,720,620	2,277,117	7,447,233	24
1967	2,349	213,594	120,294	2,358,831	1,317,519	4,012,587	35
1968	4,665	336,407	208,564	9,729,290	1,167,207	11,446,133	19
1969	4,173	270,123	86,679	3,453,722	297,047	4,111,744	33
1970	3,684	236,924	165,350	4,975,580	1,399,153	6,780,691	25
1971	2,595	113,129	127,503	2,912,899	866,426	4,022,552	34
1972	5,957	158,478	151,679	3,020,331	1,394,276	4,730,721	32
1973	4,062	175,093	56,225	1,741,275	635,178	2,611,833	37
1974	1,559	66,992	27,469	514,451	440,806	1,051,277	45
1975	108	5,286	2,185	585,919	66,959	660,457	46
1976	12	19,126	1,744	80,819	55,005	156,706	47
1977	233	17,676	21,403	2,068,591	30,357	2,138,260	39
1978	501	36,641	9,101	2,398,505	39,990	2,484,738	38
1979	797	36,311	19,990	3,198,769	226,125	3,481,992	36
1980	512	27,569	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,358,041	44
1981	2,280	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512	29
1982	3,643	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114	20
1983	2,796	60,516	54,457	5,323,568	271,365	5,712,702	28
1984	1,808	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653	27
1985	7,996	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	8
1986	1,384	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	41
1987	1,681	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	30
1988	1,151	13,323	24,973	1,301,426	654,215	1,995,088	40
1989	2,738	98,358	56,519	11,964,439	336,131	12,458,185	17
1990	1,707	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	31
1991	4,704	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	10
1992	2,786	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	15
1993	4,958	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	9
1994	10,317	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	2
1995	25,144	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	21
1996	21,995	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	11
1997	6,682	51,485	68,222	11,784,794	3,534,890	15,446,073	13
1998	7,998	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	7
1999	16,153	104,204	232,408	35,180,378	6,148,314	41,681,457	1
2000	19,283	72,972	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,585	16
2001	13,374	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	12
2002	12,235	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	6
2003	7,265	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	5
2004	9,586	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	4
2005	4,755	163,033	133,183	28,605,103	1,832,732	30,738,806	3
1996 to 2005	11,933	130,576	139,459	18,873,341	4,002,107	23,157,415	–
Max. harvest	25,144	353,618	467,296	35,180,378	6,246,728	–	–
(Year)	(1995)	(1965)	(1994)	(1999)	(1996)	–	–
Min. harvest	12	5,286	1,744	80,819	30,357	–	–
(Year)	(1976)	(1975)	(1976)	(1976)	(1977)	–	–
2006	**5,258**	**67,697**	**46,870**	**7,520,653**	**3,810,988**	**11,451,466**	**18**

Table 13.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by sub-region, 2006 (in millions).

Sub-region	2006 Pink Salmon Index	Biological Escapement Goal	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Southern Southeast	4.4	4.0	9.0
Northern Southeast Inside	3.9	2.5	5.5
Northern Southeast Outside	1.9	0.75	1.75
Total	10.2	–	–

Table 14.–Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, from 1960 to 2006.

	Northern Inside Districts							Northern Outside
Year	109	110	111	112	Inside-113	114	115	Outside-113
1960	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.07
1961	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.31	0.24	0.1	0.02	0.26
1962	0.12	0.15	0.09	0.19	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.15
1963	0.15	0.08	0.32	0.65	0.32	0.2	0.04	0.79
1964	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.22	0.16	0.07	0.02	0.13
1965	0.26	0.06	0.12	0.1	0.22	0.08	0.02	0.33
1966	0.21	0.12	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.05	0	0.06
1967	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.17
1968	0.27	0.24	0.34	0.33	0.2	0.05	0	0.02
1969	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.32	0.16	0.21	0.01	0.39
1970	0.14	0.19	0.29	0.44	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.08
1971	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.37	0.13	0.3	0.07	0.26
1972	0.16	0.18	0.71	0.33	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.13
1973	0.03	0.23	0.21	0.38	0.04	0.24	0.05	0.33
1974	0.05	0.1	0.38	0.31	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.24
1975	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.2	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.48
1976	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.22	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.25
1977	0.39	0.15	0.28	0.66	0.22	0.34	0.08	1.52
1978	0.34	0.36	0.17	0.9	0.42	0.09	0.02	0.36
1979	0.65	0.57	0.45	0.84	0.3	0.17	0.07	1.49
1980	0.27	0.36	0.18	0.64	0.16	0.1	0.03	0.17
1981	0.29	0.32	0.21	0.67	0.19	0.29	0.03	1.14
1982	0.61	0.56	0.48	0.85	0.25	0.19	0.04	0.42
1983	0.37	0.27	0.55	0.92	0.28	0.28	0.06	0.93
1984	0.51	0.35	0.57	0.63	0.3	0.26	0.03	0.66
1985	0.98	0.94	0.91	1.55	0.3	0.87	0.35	1.45
1986	0.64	0.27	0.21	0.94	0.16	0.08	0	0.25
1987	0.46	1.03	0.66	0.55	0.23	0.17	0.11	0.32
1988	0.42	0.42	0.17	0.52	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.11
1989	0.7	0.98	0.33	0.88	0.22	0.26	0.04	0.4
1990	0.49	1.02	0.15	0.67	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.19
1991	1.03	1.02	0.3	1.26	0.31	0.21	0	0.49
1992	0.87	1.18	0.41	0.77	0.38	0.11	0.06	0.43
1993	0.88	0.61	0.15	1.03	0.52	0.34	0.03	0.33
1994	1.4	1.37	0.98	1.41	0.53	0.3	0.19	1.16
1995	0.85	0.31	0.21	0.88	0.11	0.5	0.02	1.29
1996	1.86	0.52	0.76	1.06	0.33	0.05	0	1.58
1997	1.04	0.7	0.71	1.71	0.3	0.65	0.03	2.81
1998	1.39	0.83	0.77	1.31	0.5	0.1	0.06	2.42
1999	2.72	1.86	0.82	2.41	0.84	1.14	0.1	5.73
2000	1.68	0.87	0.33	0.88	0.62	0.06	0.01	1.49
2001	1.07	1.03	0.49	1.05	0.44	0.8	0.17	2.36
2002	1.56	1.16	0.48	1.11	0.53	0.19	0.04	2.36
2003	1.15	1.67	0.54	1.55	1.35	0.41	0.04	3.81
2004	1.29	1.28	0.49	1.36	0.53	0.23	0.03	2.15
2005	1.81	1.08	0.46	2.01	0.69	0.53	0.08	3.79
2006	**1.08**	**0.77**	**0.37**	**0.97**	**0.44**	**0.22**	**0.08**	**1.92**
Lower Target	0.4	0.65	0.32	0.4	0.4	0.32	No Target	0.75
Upper Target	0.85	1.45	0.73	0.85	0.9	0.73	-	1.75

Table 15.–Southern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2006.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	5,132	165,512	85,293	1,363,634	382,012	2,001,583	45
1961	1,396	112,462	147,898	3,390,697	895,828	4,548,281	41
1962	6,837	221,044	194,538	9,688,689	813,573	10,924,681	29
1963	2,667	181,150	169,592	4,417,456	488,544	5,259,409	37
1964	10,664	310,858	326,937	10,126,072	1,046,167	11,820,698	28
1965	8,541	318,397	313,496	4,955,516	236,497	5,832,447	35
1966	5,806	207,448	281,703	14,198,935	569,551	15,263,443	23
1967	6,705	387,034	68,671	448,952	227,540	1,138,902	46
1968	8,670	158,591	254,989	14,370,503	1,085,398	15,878,151	22
1969	2,558	68,234	22,228	859,853	35,467	988,340	47
1970	2,225	71,274	128,085	4,614,363	520,040	5,335,987	36
1971	2,204	49,124	198,269	5,601,600	629,329	6,480,526	33
1972	10,773	166,415	233,542	8,343,196	774,356	9,528,282	31
1973	4,692	167,243	71,995	3,870,088	586,023	4,700,041	40
1974	5,191	169,072	139,367	3,660,100	547,491	4,521,221	42
1975	1,948	56,498	68,008	2,828,389	314,581	3,269,424	44
1976	1,416	116,066	85,600	4,209,707	456,822	4,869,611	39
1977	5,009	311,256	109,499	9,375,676	306,051	10,107,491	30
1978	13,471	235,556	233,860	16,146,586	481,890	17,111,363	20
1979	9,282	360,826	156,364	5,735,241	212,050	6,473,763	34
1980	11,189	483,387	172,192	10,967,917	586,967	12,221,652	27
1981	7,984	378,171	193,386	11,840,155	234,248	12,653,944	26
1982	26,886	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484	25
1983	10,782	716,179	285,924	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336	11
1984	18,954	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869	19
1985	13,539	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	10
1986	11,887	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	3
1987	4,603	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,911	3,897,806	43
1988	11,014	641,425	132,030	7,525,284	971,231	9,280,984	32
1989	14,365	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	5
1990	13,070	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	14
1991	12,403	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	4
1992	17,534	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	18
1993	7,333	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	8
1994	10,772	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	15
1995	1,633	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	6
1996	1,160	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139	1
1997	4,159	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	21
1998	8,169	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	13
1999	4,697	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	7
2000	2,761	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	24
2001	8,940	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486	2
2002	6,490	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398	16
2003	17,971	535,310	297,419	27,513,798	1,741,152	30,105,650	9
2004	30,398	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	17
2005	15,649	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	12
1996 to 2005	10,039	708,220	246,528	27,856,937	2,207,022	31,028,746	–
Max. harvest	30,398	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653	–	–
(Year)	(2004)	(1993)	(1986)	(1996)	(1998)	–	–
Min. harvest	1,160	49,124	22,228	448,952	35,467	–	–
(Year)	(1996)	(1971)	(1969)	(1967)	(1969)	–	–
2006	**19,711**	**359,048**	**67,443**	**2,695,706**	**1,831,916**	**4,973,824**	**38**

Table 16.–Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, from 1960 to 2006.

	District							
Year	**101**	**102**	**103**	**105**	**106**	**107**	**108**	**Total**
1960	0.21	0.07	0.19	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.54
1961	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.38
1962	0.67	0.14	0.54	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.00	1.82
1963	0.77	0.34	0.49	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.02	1.86
1964	0.79	0.26	0.55	0.05	0.24	0.13	0.01	2.04
1965	0.37	0.19	0.73	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.00	1.54
1966	1.06	0.49	0.86	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.01	2.83
1967	0.21	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.41
1968	0.80	0.32	0.28	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.03	1.81
1969	0.50	0.29	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.00	1.20
1970	0.75	0.13	0.37	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.01	1.51
1971	0.47	0.39	0.77	0.10	0.16	0.19	0.01	2.09
1972	0.70	0.18	0.46	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.00	1.62
1973	0.65	0.22	0.38	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.01	1.63
1974	0.58	0.21	0.48	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.00	1.53
1975	0.63	0.50	0.72	0.13	0.16	0.32	0.00	2.47
1976	0.78	0.52	1.05	0.09	0.37	0.61	0.00	3.42
1977	2.32	0.62	1.24	0.18	0.29	0.89	0.02	5.56
1978	1.98	0.42	1.46	0.24	0.25	0.43	0.00	4.78
1979	1.06	0.62	1.49	0.25	0.27	0.41	0.06	4.16
1980	1.88	0.60	2.04	0.11	0.09	0.30	0.00	5.03
1981	1.85	0.47	1.89	0.27	0.11	0.12	0.02	4.73
1982	1.34	0.35	1.39	0.10	0.21	0.35	0.04	3.79
1983	2.13	0.97	2.02	0.22	0.14	0.35	0.02	5.84
1984	3.55	0.77	2.67	0.15	0.12	0.25	0.01	7.52
1985	3.40	0.90	3.83	0.66	0.83	0.81	0.05	10.48
1986	4.39	1.50	4.82	0.64	0.71	0.67	0.01	12.75
1987	2.20	0.46	1.74	0.13	0.20	0.29	0.06	5.08
1988	1.21	0.46	1.10	0.13	0.19	0.27	0.01	3.38
1989	2.57	0.72	2.83	0.35	0.53	0.88	0.07	7.95
1990	1.74	0.93	2.36	0.36	0.46	0.37	0.06	6.26
1991	1.65	0.63	1.97	0.59	0.50	0.58	0.12	6.05
1992	2.78	0.87	1.45	0.18	0.22	0.81	0.06	6.37
1993	2.12	0.90	2.92	0.61	0.62	0.66	0.01	7.84
1994	1.78	0.63	2.00	0.43	0.63	0.50	0.03	6.00
1995	3.82	0.91	3.42	0.51	0.63	0.73	0.01	10.03
1996	6.01	3.10	6.64	0.87	0.67	0.63	0.03	17.95
1997	2.32	0.81	1.77	0.62	0.51	0.53	0.01	6.57
1998	3.10	1.15	2.75	0.34	0.65	0.54	0.03	8.56
1999	2.79	1.72	3.45	2.83	3.19	0.79	0.06	14.83
2000	1.89	1.12	1.77	0.58	0.32	0.46	0.01	6.15
2001	4.35	1.15	3.26	1.04	1.00	0.88	0.12	11.79
2002	3.25	1.68	3.14	0.68	0.60	0.56	0.01	9.92
2003	3.70	1.34	2.98	0.89	0.88	0.83	0.16	10.78
2004	2.48	0.74	3.49	0.63	0.56	0.56	0.04	8.50
2005	2.87	1.41	2.72	1.14	0.75	0.80	0.12	9.82
2006	**1.31**	**0.75**	**1.35**	**0.22**	**0.31**	**0.36**	**0.06**	**4.36**
Lower Target	1.33	0.40	1.13	0.33	0.40	0.40	No Target [a]	-
Upper Target	3.00	1.10	2.55	0.65	0.85	0.85	0.00	-

[a] No escapement goals.

Table 17.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet fishing time by section and hours open per day, 2006.

Time			District and Sections														Terminal Harvest Areas					
			District 1			District 6				District 8		District 11		District 15								
Stat Week	Date	Day	A	B	F	A	B	C	D*	A	B	B	C	A	B	C	Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
18	4/30	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/1	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	5/2	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	5/3	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/4	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/5	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	5/6	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
19	5/7	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/8	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	5/9	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	5/10	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/11	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/12	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	5/13	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
20	5/14	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5/15	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
	5/16	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
	5/17	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	5/18	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	5/19	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
	5/20	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
21	5/21	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	5/22	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
	5/23	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
	5/24	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	5/25	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	5/26	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
	5/27	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-

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Table 17.–Page 2 of 7.

Time			District and Sections																		
Stat Week	Date	Day	District 1			District 6				District 8		District 11		District 15			Terminal Harvest Areas				
			A	B	F	A	B	C	D*	A	B	B	C	A	B	C	Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
22	5/28	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	5/29	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
	5/30	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
	5/31	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	6/1	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-
	6/2	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	24	-
	6/3	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
23	6/4	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	12
	6/5	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	24	24
	6/6	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	12
	6/7	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-
	6/8	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	24	-
	6/9	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	12
	6/10	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	24	24
24	6/11	Sun	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	12
	6/12	Mon	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	24	-
	6/14	Tue	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	12	-
	6/15	Wed	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	12
	6/16	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
	6/17	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	12	12
	6/18	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	15	-	24	-
25	6/19	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	-	12	-
	6/20	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	15	-	-	12
	6/20	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	12	-	12	12	24	15	-	-	24
	6/21	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12
	6/22	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-
	6/23	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	15	-	-	-
	6/24	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	-	-	12

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Table 17.–Page 3 of 7.

Time			District and Sections													Terminal Harvest Areas					
Stat			District 1			District 6				District 8		District 11		District 15			Nakat	Boat	Deep	Speel	Neets	Anita
Week	Date	Day	A	B	F	A	B	C	D*	A	B	B	C	A	B	C	Inlet	Harbor	Inlet	Arm	Bay	Bay
26	6/25	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	24
	6/26	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	15	-	-	12
	6/27	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	15	-	-	-
	6/28	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	6/29	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	12
	6/30	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	-	-	24
	7/1	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	15	-	-	12
27	7/2	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-
	7/3	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	7/4	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	12
	7/5	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	-	12	12	24	15	-	-	24
	7/6	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	12	-	-	-	12	-	24	15	-	-	12
	7/7	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-
	7/8	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-
28	7/9	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	12
	7/10	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	-	-	-	24
	7/11	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	-	-	-	12
	7/12	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	-	24	-	24	15	-	-	-
	7/13	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	12	-	-	-	12	12	24	15	-	-	-
	7/14	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	12
	7/15	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24
29	7/16	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	12
	7/17	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	-	-	-	-
	7/18	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-
	7/19	Wed	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	15	-	-	12
	7/20	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	12	-	12	-	12	12	24	15	-	-	24
	7/21	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12
	7/22	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-

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Table 17.–Page 4 of 7.

Time			District and Sections													Terminal Harvest Areas					
Stat Week	Date	Day	District 1			District 6				District 8		District 11		District 15			Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
			A	B	F	A	B	C	D*	A	B	B	C	A	B	C						
30	7/23	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	-
	7/24	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	12
	7/25	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	24
	7/26	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	24	-	24	-	-	12	24	15	-	-	12
	7/27	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	24	-	-	-	24	15	-	-	-
	7/28	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-
	7/29	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	12
31	7/30	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	24
	7/31	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	15	-	-	12
	8/1	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	15	-	-	-
	8/2	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	12	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	-	-	-
	8/3	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	24	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	12
	8/4	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	12	24	15	-	-	24
	8/5	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	15	-	-	12
32	8/6	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	-
	8/7	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	24	24	12	12	12	-	12	12	24	15	-	-	-
	8/8	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	12	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	15	-	-	12
	8/9	Wed	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	24	12	24	-	-	-	24
	8/10	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	12
	8/11	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	24	15	-	-	-
	8/12	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	15	-	-	-
33	8/13	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	12	24	-	12	-	12
	8/14	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	15	24	-	24
	8/15	Tue	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	24	24	-	24	12	24	15	24	-	12
	8/16	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	12	12	24	-	24	-	-
	8/17	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	-
	8/18	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	15	-	-	12
	8/19	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	15	-	-	24

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Table 17.–Page 5 of 7.

Time			District and Sections													Terminal Harvest Areas					
Stat Week	Date	Day	District 1			District 6				District 8		District 11		District 15			Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
			A	B	F	A	B	C	D*	A	B	B	C	A	B	C						
34	8/20	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	-	24	-	12	-	12
	8/21	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	24	15	24	-	-
	8/22	Tue	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	24	24	-	24	12	24	15	24	-	-
	8/23	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	-	12	-	24	-	12	-	12
	8/24	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	24	-	-	12	24	-	-	-	24
	8/25	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	15	-	-	12
	8/26	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	15	-	-	-
35	8/27	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	12	12	24	-	12	-	-
	8/28	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	15	24	-	12
	8/29	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	15	24	-	24
	8/30	Wed	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	12	12	24	-	24	-	12
	8/31	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	12	24	-	12	-	-
	9/1	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	15	-	-	-
	9/2	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	24	15	-	-	12
36	9/3	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	12	-	24
	9/4	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	14	24	-	12
	9/5	Tue	-	24	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	14	24	-	-
	9/6	Wed	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	12	12	12	-	24	-	-
	9/7	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12
	9/8	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	14	-	-	24
	9/9	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	14	-	-	12
37	9/10	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	-
	9/11	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	14	24	-	-
	9/12	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	12	24	14	24	-	12
	9/13	Wed	-	12	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	12	-	12	-	24	-	24
	9/14	Thu	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	12
	9/15	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	-	14	-	-	-
	9/16	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-

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Table 17.–Page 6 of 7.

Time			District and Sections													Terminal Harvest Areas					
Stat Week			District 1			District 6				District 8		District 11		District 15			Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
	Date	Day	A	B	F	A	B	C	D*	A	B	B	C	A	B	C						
38	9/17	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	12	12	24	12	-	12	-	12
	9/18	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	14	24	-	24
	9/19	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	14	24	-	12
	9/20	Wed	-	12	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	12	12	24	12	-	24	-	-
	9/21	Thu	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	-
	9/22	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	24	-	14	-	-	12
	9/23	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	-	24	-	14	-	-	24
39	9/24	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	12	12	12	24	12	-	-	-	12
	9/25	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	14	-	-	-
	9/26	Tue	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	14	-	-	-
	9/27	Wed	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	-	24	12	24	24	24	-	-	-	12
	9/28	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	24	12	-	-	-	24
	9/29	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	14	-	-	12
	9/30	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	14	-	-	-
40	10/1	Sun	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	12	12	12	24	12	-	-	12	-
	10/2	Mon	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	24	12
	10/3	Tue	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	-	24	-	24	24	24	24	24	-	-	12	24
	10/4	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	12	12	24	12	-	-	-	12
	10/5	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-
	10/6	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	12	-
	10/7	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	12
41	10/8	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	24	12	-	-	12	24
	10/9	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	12
	10/10	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	-	-
	10/11	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	12	-
	10/12	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	24	12	-	-	24	-
	10/13	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	10/14	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-

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Table 17.–Page 7 of 7.

Time			District and Sections																			Terminal Harvest Areas					
Stat Week			District 1			District 6				District 8		District 11		District 15			Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
	Date	Day	A	B	F	A	B	C	D*	A	B	B	C	A	B	C						
42	10/15	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	12	-	12	24	12	-	-	24	-
	10/16	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	-
	10/17	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	-
	10/18	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	24	-	24	24	24	-	-	24	-
	10/19	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	12	-	12	24	12	-	-	24	-
	10/20	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	10/21	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
43	10/22	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	10/23	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	10/24	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	10/25	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	10/26	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	10/27	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	10/28	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
44	10/29	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	10/30	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	10/31	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	11/1	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	11/2	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	11/3	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	11/4	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
45	11/5	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	11/6	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	11/7	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	11/8	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	11/9	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
	11/10	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	-
	11/11	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	11/12	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 18.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type, and species code.

Area	Chinook[a]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
District 1						
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,808	62,770	29,081	212,961	269,227	575,847
Terminal Harvest Area	463	598	2,190	3,818	28,433	35,502
Annette Island	509	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
District 6						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,948	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	581,286
District 7						
Terminal Harvest Area	627	264	969	986	88,043	90,889
District 8						
Traditional (Stikine)	30,086	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,637	526,261
District 11						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	11,242	134,781	59,422	185,102	381,837	772,384
Terminal Harvest Area	19	127,746	723	6,890	1,115	136,493
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	51,454	0	139	12	51,605
Confiscated Harvest	0	1	0	9	36	46
District 13						
Terminal Harvest Area	718	651	1,486	32,874	651,689	687,418
District 15						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	327	140,703	54,760	84,855	695,541	976,186
Terminal Harvest Area	17	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,782
Subtotals						
Traditional	45,411	491,532	246,708	689,635	1,958,678	3,431,964
Terminal harvest areas	1,844	134,135	5,741	54,413	1,167,951	1,364,084
Common Property Total	47,255	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,629	4,796,048
Hatchery Cost Recovery	-	51,454	-	139	12	51,605
Annette Island	509	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
Miscellaneous[b]	0	1	0	9	36	46
Total	**47,764**	**685,223**	**277,853**	**881,517**	**3,258,187**	**5,150,544**

[a] Chinook numbers include jacks.

[b] Includes salmon that were caught in commercial test fisheries or confiscated and sold.

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska annual total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960-2006.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	11,523	127,058	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	47
1961	9,440	169,724	52,743	282,997	251,900	766,804	46
1962	10,161	233,082	98,404	435,132	233,421	1,010,200	43
1963	6,427	194,420	112,776	653,826	265,251	1,232,700	41
1964	9,371	246,250	172,411	753,312	250,045	1,431,389	38
1965	11,892	279,349	166,452	698,339	269,986	1,426,018	39
1966	12,527	334,702	155,922	790,314	365,070	1,658,535	34
1967	16,464	274,038	134,029	205,683	250,050	880,264	44
1968	12,902	245,865	202,955	607,275	363,713	1,432,710	37
1969	15,175	348,350	65,101	381,729	208,918	1,019,273	42
1970	9,449	240,538	163,354	848,425	494,294	1,756,060	32
1971	15,681	329,017	158,957	655,473	435,924	1,595,052	35
1972	25,125	450,148	274,206	444,375	744,933	1,938,787	29
1973	24,501	532,485	123,948	654,224	524,199	1,859,357	31
1974	15,483	364,312	186,482	338,346	666,313	1,570,936	36
1975	9,077	108,574	102,372	350,199	298,296	868,518	45
1976	7,224	322,017	155,968	384,349	503,230	1,372,788	40
1977	5,578	541,443	183,044	1,428,899	364,164	2,523,128	25
1978	8,266	358,917	221,134	812,947	288,959	1,690,223	33
1979	13,738	472,610	81,324	915,976	401,161	1,884,809	30
1980	5,433	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192	26
1981	6,317	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807	27
1982	14,710	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165	28
1983	4,734	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,651	24
1984	10,338	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879	18
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	8
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	17
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,357	3,016,762	20
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	687,270	1,144,450	2,605,532	23
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	3
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	21
1991	18,457	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	22
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	16
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	10
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	6
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	1
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,031,917	4,052,371	9
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	14
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	5
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	4
2000	13,475	496,564	167,623	679,452	2,559,939	3,917,053	12
2001	13,638	686,533	294,154	1,568,609	1,575,413	4,138,347	7
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	19
2003	10,704	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	11
2004	20,148	797,969	316,192	944,447	1,830,083	3,908,839	13
2005	55,769	462,196	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,651	15
1996–2005 Avg.	15,986	622,516	318,554	1,164,346	1,823,247	3,944,648	–
Max. harvest	55,769	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,126,629	–	–
(year)	(2005)	(1996)	(1994)	(1989)	(2006)	–	–
Min. harvest	4,734	108,574	52,743	205,683	208,918	–	–
(year)	(1983)	(1975)	(1961)	(1967)	(1969)	–	–
2006	**47,255**	**625,667**	**252,449**	**744,048**	**3,126,629**	**4,796,048**	**2**
2006 Percent	1.0%	13.0%	5.3%	15.5%	65.2%	100%	–

Table 20.–Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal/ Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2006.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	1,214	14,281	4,312	19,823	98,971	138,601	47
1961	907	35,269	4,067	91,803	35,638	167,684	44
1962	1,498	41,178	12,110	156,302	36,596	247,684	38
1963	508	22,037	3,110	93,651	41,642	160,948	45
1964	1,098	47,070	15,707	162,476	79,156	305,507	37
1965	1,079	53,566	10,675	60,772	21,753	147,845	46
1966	642	66,063	9,362	275,634	32,818	384,519	35
1967	2,186	74,071	3,112	82,312	29,017	190,698	43
1968	589	67,095	17,032	271,972	96,305	452,993	33
1969	676	89,524	3,159	87,525	20,033	200,917	42
1970	337	52,634	16,390	516,021	67,709	653,091	28
1971	778	116,036	5,170	67,013	31,141	220,138	40
1972	1,298	134,544	35,694	178,570	156,770	506,876	32
1973	1,008	159,830	18,043	270,385	110,074	559,340	31
1974	776	113,465	21,327	166,739	81,751	384,058	36
1975	1,963	25,434	12,631	134,465	32,344	206,837	41
1976	1,816	118,910	17,564	224,619	39,472	402,381	34
1977	1,182	193,104	12,187	768,977	84,518	1,059,968	12
1978	2,591	153,409	47,797	531,879	116,731	852,407	25
1979	3,654	88,957	6,427	72,687	60,564	232,289	39
1980	1,531	109,383	19,329	675,422	153,827	959,492	16
1981	1,448	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688	30
1982	3,522	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	655,501	27
1983	1,113	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,109	10
1984	1,494	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884	11
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	7
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302	4
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870	20
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	21
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372	1
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376	23
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	14
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	8
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113	5
1994	959	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822	18
1995	1,024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865	2
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551	6
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	15
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776	3
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718	13
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	26
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	22
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	24
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	9
2004	2,069	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	19
2005	1,701	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	17
1996– 2005 Avg	1,418	132,775	52,496	507,124	332,569	1,026,383	–
Max. harvest	3,654	394,137	97,538	1,349,929	734,344	–	–
(year)	(1979)	(1993)	(2003)	(1989)	(1995)	–	–
Min. harvest	337	14,281	3,110	19,823	20,033	–	–
(year)	(1970)	(1960)	(1963)	(1960)	(1969)	–	–
2006	**2,179**	**63,368**	**31,271**	**216,775**	**297,660**	**611,345**	**29**

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present, and Annette Island catch is not included.

Note: Chinook numbers are reported as large fish (over 28”). Total Chinook was 2,271 fish in 2006. and 1,711 fish in 2005 (including jacks in 2005)

Table 21.–Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2006.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484	47
1961	416	20,614	14,934	124,236	64,479	224,679	42
1962	1,308	47,033	42,276	256,620	59,119	406,356	32
1963	1,560	80,767	52,103	514,596	90,103	739,129	18
1964	2,082	76,541	64,654	443,086	44,218	630,581	21
1965	1,802	87,749	75,728	625,848	27,658	818,785	13
1966	1,665	89,847	62,823	400,932	40,756	596,023	24
1967	1,318	86,385	17,670	91,609	26,370	223,352	43
1968	1,316	64,671	67,151	169,107	61,366	363,611	33
1969	877	70,484	10,305	198,785	10,930	291,381	38
1970	782	42,809	35,188	95,173	32,245	206,197	44
1971	1,336	53,262	48,085	528,737	37,682	669,102	20
1972	2,548	101,958	92,283	89,510	72,389	358,688	34
1973	1,961	72,025	38,447	304,536	87,704	504,673	29
1974	1,929	57,498	45,595	104,596	50,402	260,020	40
1975	2,587	32,099	30,962	203,031	24,047	292,726	37
1976	386	15,493	19,126	139,641	6,868	181,514	46
1977	671	67,394	8,389	422,955	13,311	512,720	28
1978	2,682	41,574	55,578	224,715	16,545	341,094	35
1979	2,720	66,373	31,454	648,212	35,507	784,266	14
1980	580	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	196,621	45
1981	1,565	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	678,049	19
1982	1,671	193,817	45,218	26,087	18,906	285,699	39
1983	567	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285	36
1984	895	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035	26
1985	1,687	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609	9
1986	1,705	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580	16
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	31
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	41
1989	1,544	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602	2
1990	2,108	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566	15
1991	2,842	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	23
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165	17
1993	995	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453	7
1994	754	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134	12
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051	6
1996	644	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198	10
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650	4
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827	5
1999	518	104,888	203,301	491,181	448,409	1,248,297	3
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958	27
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525	1
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	478,633	30
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,254	1,100,334	8
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	613,436	22
2005	1,526	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,909	11
1996–2005 Avg.	1,024	135,152	175,454	421,306	245,541	978,477	–
Max. harvest	2,961	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409	–	–
(year)	(1988)	(1996)	(1992)	(1989)	(1999)	–	–
Min. harvest	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	–	–
(year)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	–	–
2006	**1,737**	**91,980**	**69,015**	**149,907**	**268,436**	**581,075**	**25**

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.
Note: Chinook numbers are reported as large fish (over 28"). Total Chinook was 1,948 fish in 2006 and and 1,572 in 2006 and 2005 including jacks.

Table 22.–Southeast Alaska annual Stikine River (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2006.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	7,824	13,635	27,479	5,584	8,189	62,711	22
1961	7,243	21,557	36,858	52,295	12,535	130,488	16
1962	618	4,430	3,921	2,889	2,035	13,893	41
1963	1,431	9,979	11,612	10,198	11,024	44,244	29
1964	2,911	20,299	29,388	114,555	10,771	177,924	10
1965	3,106	21,419	8,301	4,729	2,480	40,035	31
1966	4,516	36,710	16,493	61,908	17,730	137,357	14
1967	6,372	29,226	6,747	4,713	5,955	53,013	23
1968	4,604	14,594	36,407	91,028	14,537	161,170	11
1969	5,021	19,211	5,791	11,962	2,318	44,303	28
1970	3,199	15,121	18,529	20,523	12,304	69,676	20
1971	3,717	18,143	14,876	22,216	4,665	63,617	21
1972	9,342	51,725	38,440	17,197	17,442	134,146	15
1973	9,254	21,393	5,837	6,585	6,680	49,749	24
1974	8,199	2,428	16,021	4,188	2,107	32,943	33
1975	1,529	–	–	–	1	1,530	47
1976	1,123	18	6,074	722	124	8,061	44
1977	1,443	48,385	14,424	16,318	4,233	84,803	18
1978	531	56	32,650	1,157	1,001	35,395	32
1979	91	2,158	234	13,478	1,064	17,025	39
1980	631	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	31,764	34
1981	283	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	15,579	40
1982	1,052	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	45,099	27
1983	47	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440	38
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297	43
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355	42
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531	35
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	45
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308	46
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747	26
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	30
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	25
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	12
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	13
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174	6
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376	9
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200	3
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403	7
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000	17
1999	1,049	36,548	28,437	48,550	117,196	231,780	4
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	19
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	37
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	36
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	5
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854	8
2005	25,741	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	423,925	2
1996-2005 Avg.	4,096	56,743	21,397	41,923	62,036	186,195	–
Max. harvest	29,225	154,150	44,891	114,555	343,637	–	–
(year)	(2006)	(1996)	(1994)	(1964)	(2006)	–	–
Min. harvest	7	0	0	0	1	–	–
(year)	(2001)	(1975)	(1975)	(1975)	(1975)	–	–
2006	**29,225**	**61,298**	**34,430**	**56,810**	**343,637**	**525,400**	**1**

Table 23.–Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2006.

Year		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	8,810	42,819	22,374	33,155	41,852	149,010	37
1961	7,434	45,981	15,486	41,455	24,433	134,789	40
1962	5,931	36,745	15,661	17,280	20,635	96,252	44
1963	2,652	24,119	10,855	21,692	20,114	79,432	45
1964	2,509	34,140	29,315	26,593	12,853	105,410	42
1965	4,170	27,569	32,667	2,768	11,533	78,707	46
1966	4,829	33,925	26,065	23,833	35,133	123,785	41
1967	5,417	17,735	40,391	12,372	22,834	98,749	43
1968	4,904	19,501	39,103	67,365	21,890	152,763	36
1969	6,986	41,222	10,802	74,178	15,046	148,234	38
1970	3,357	50,862	44,569	196,237	110,621	405,646	22
1971	6,945	66,261	41,588	31,296	90,964	237,054	31
1972	10,949	80,911	49,609	144,237	148,432	434,138	18
1973	9,799	85,402	35,453	58,186	109,245	298,085	28
1974	2,908	38,726	38,667	57,820	86,692	224,813	32
1975	2,182	32,550	1,185	9,567	2,678	48,162	47
1976	1,757	62,174	41,664	14,977	81,972	202,544	33
1977	1,068	72,030	54,929	88,904	60,964	277,895	29
1978	1,926	55,398	31,944	51,385	36,254	176,907	35
1979	3,701	122,148	16,194	152,836	61,194	356,073	24
1980	2,251	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	656,794	6
1981	1,721	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668	21
1982	3,014	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663	30
1983	888	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667	39
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577	25
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	12
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	34
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	9
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	23
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	26
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	16
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	17
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	4
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	19
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	2
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	11
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	352,730	600,696	8
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	27
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	13
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	10
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,435	923,069	1
2001	1,692	292,100	22,359	122,776	235,807	674,734	5
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	14
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	15
2004	2,345	283,629	45,769	154,640	131,162	617,545	7
2005	20,195	106,035	21,289	182,778	93,700	423,997	20
1996–2005 Avg.	3,691	175,311	24,522	100,336	278,798	582,657	–
Max. harvest	20,195	292,100	188,501	401,525	669,435	–	–
(year)	(2005)	(2001)	(1994)	(1994)	(2000)	–	–
Min. harvest	794	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	–	–
(year)	(1998)	(1967)	(1975)	(1965)	(1975)	–	–
2006	**11,123**	**262,527**	**60,145**	**191,992**	**382,952**	**908,739**	**3**

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.
Note: Chinook numbers are reported as large fish (over 28”). Total Chinook was 11,261 fish in 2006, and 23,316 in 2005, including jacks.

Table 24.–Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2006.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank
1960	1,453	59,604	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	47
1961	683	67,860	18,256	25,503	127,350	239,652	44
1962	806	103,696	24,436	2,041	115,036	246,015	43
1963	276	57,518	35,096	13,689	102,368	208,947	46
1964	771	68,200	33,347	6,602	103,047	211,967	45
1965	1,735	89,046	39,081	4,222	206,562	340,646	36
1966	868	108,087	40,794	6,008	235,172	390,929	34
1967	1,171	66,621	66,109	14,677	165,874	314,452	40
1968	1,489	80,004	43,262	7,803	169,615	302,173	41
1969	1,615	127,895	35,034	9,020	160,569	334,133	38
1970	1,774	79,112	48,643	20,199	271,415	421,143	31
1971	2,905	75,315	49,238	6,211	271,472	405,141	32
1972	988	81,010	58,180	14,861	349,900	504,939	28
1973	2,479	193,835	26,168	14,532	210,496	447,510	30
1974	1,671	152,195	64,872	5,003	445,361	669,102	18
1975	816	18,491	57,594	3,136	239,226	319,263	39
1976	2,142	125,422	71,525	4,390	374,794	578,273	26
1977	1,214	160,420	91,503	131,745	201,138	586,020	25
1978	536	108,480	53,165	3,811	118,428	284,420	42
1979	3,572	192,974	27,015	28,763	242,832	495,156	29
1980	440	53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521	37
1981	1,300	93,195	44,682	137,270	117,376	393,823	33
1982	5,451	273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203	16
1983	2,119	369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,150	9
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164	4
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	2
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	12
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	6
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	7
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	13
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	15
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	19
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	8
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	27
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	3
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	14
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	22
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	20
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	35
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	23
2000	297	109,510	35,638	21,001	758,248	924,694	10
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,565	697,372	17
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	11
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	24
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	5
2005	711	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,855	21
1996–2005 Avg.	745	121,806	41,753	68,969	472,599	705,872	–
Max. harvest	6,099	471,914	140,764	351,562	1,094,212	–	–
(year)	(1984)	(1989)	(1994)	(1992)	(2006)	–	–
Min. harvest	276	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562	–	–
(year)	(1963)	(1975)	(1960)	(1960)	(1960)	–	–
2006	**343**	**145,579**	**55,133**	**94,700**	**1,094,212**	**1,389,967**	**1**

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined from 1985 to present.
Note: Chinook numbers are reported as large fish (over 28”). Total Chinook was 344 in 2006 including jacks.

Table 25.–Summation by district of 2006 peak survey estimates for chum salmon index streams compared with recent 10-year averages.

Area	Number of Streams	2006 Maximum Survey Estimates	10-year Average	Comment
District 1	8	58,200	79,500	-
District 2	2	48,000	50,690	Cholmondeley Sound fall chum.
District 7	2	8,100	13,933	-
District 8	1	1,100	1,275	-
District 9	9	34,700	28,500	-
District 10	12	34,100	26,610	-
District 11	9	21,800	27,890	-
District 12	8	53,700	135,130	Tenakee Inlet summer chum.
District 12	11	56,200	58,170	District 12 excluding Tenakee Inlet.
District 13	6	72,100	47,330	-
District 14	9	48,200	57,170	-
District 15	5	10,200	13,270	-
Total	82	446,300	539,500	Sum of surveys for all 82 streams combined.
Weighted Rank Index		16	16	Index value for all 82 streams combined.
Other monitored stocks:				
Chilkat River		N/A	40,858	Fall chum.
Klehini River		14,600	6,124	Fall chum.
Fish Creek - Hyder		42,898	26,753	Summer chum - total estimated escapement.

Note: survey estimates are based on peak observations and do not represent total escapements except for Fish Creek.

Table 26.–Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks with escapement goals, 2006.

Stock	District	Estimated	Escapement Goal	Comment	Estimate Type
Hugh Smith Lake	101	42,000	8,000–18,000	Over goal	Weir Count
McDonald Lake	101	17,000	70,000–100,000	Under goal	Expanded Foot Surveys
Stikine - mainstem	108	30,500	20,000–40,000		Estimated
Stikine - Tahltan	C[a]	52,000	18,000–30,000	Over Goal	Weir Count
Speel Lake	111	4,159	4,000–13,000		Weir Count
Taku - in-river	111	160,000	71,000–80,000	Over goal	Mark-recapture
Redoubt Lake	113	103,000	7,000–25,000	Over goal	Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	115	96,000	50,500–91,500	Over goal	Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	115	73,000	80,000 to 200,000	Under goal	Mark-recapture
Situk River	182	90,000	30,000–70,000	Over goal	Weir Count
Lost River	182	2,000	1,000–2,300		Peak Aerial Survey
Klukshu River	C[a]	4,400	7,500–15,000	Under goal	Weir Count
East Alsek-Doame River	182	29,000	13,000–26,000	Over goal	Peak Aerial Survey

[a] Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 27.–Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine common property Terminal Harvest Area.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1991	-	531	531	7,134	47,957	56,153
Nakat Inlet	1992	-	53	361	1,497	16,843	74,907
Nakat Inlet	1993	-	443	796	60,319	37,965	118,277
Nakat Inlet	1994	-	24	129	5,513	45,057	150,246
Nakat Inlet	1995	-	150	1,099	9,200	131,415	192,587
Nakat Inlet	1996	-	18	935	2,204	296,181	441,202
Nakat Inlet	1997	-	390	1,177	11,132	239,156	551,193
Nakat Inlet	1998	1	302	385	2,681	188,489	443,713
Nakat Inlet	1999	-	383	138	8,520	44,866	245,765
Nakat Inlet	2000	-	1,181	730	5,545	51,731	113,094
Nakat Inlet	2001	4	490	34	5,478	36,449	101,642
Nakat Inlet	2002	-	930	592	13,350	46,263	103,590
Nakat Inlet	2003	4	363	284	9,172	87,930	158,888
Nakat Inlet	2004	4	1,179	564	18,299	114,883	232,682
Nakat Inlet	2005	10	45	132	24,211	138,041	297,368
Nakat Inlet	**2006**	**242**	**2,630**	**1,505**	**25,471**	**339,339**	**531,626**
Average 1991–2005		2	432	526	12,284	101,548	114,792
Neets Bay	1998	63	1,135	141	8,918	891,029	901,286
Neets Bay	2000	23			8	984	1,015
Neets Bay	2002	607	2	42,365		9,156	52,130
Neets Bay	2003	310	2	15,077	20	45,969	61,378
Neets Bay	2004	1,379		5,968		5,711	13,058
Neets Bay	2005	2,572	2	6,308	4	1,083	9,969
Neets Bay	**2006**	**777**				**14**	**791**
Average 1998–2005		826	228	11,643	1,492	158,989	173,177
Kendrick Bay	1994	-	335	420	2,948	99,171	102,874
Kendrick Bay	1995	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844
Kendrick Bay	1996	1	548	177	1,167	155,044	156,937
Kendrick Bay	1997	2	1,204	160	9,055	243,886	254,307
Kendrick Bay	1998	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911	373,797
Kendrick Bay	1999	-	390	493	4,673	42,045	47,601
Kendrick Bay	2000	-	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
Kendrick Bay	2001	-	221	540	5,259	32,518	38,538
Kendrick Bay	2002	-	108	120	1,790	4,352	6,370
Kendrick Bay	2003	3	82	119	927	2,094	3,225
Kendrick Bay	2004	*	*	*	*	*	-
Kendrick Bay	2005	17	63	153	1626	20829	22,688
Kendrick Bay	**2006**	**321**	**3,392**	**3,074**	**61,302**	**284,061**	**352,150**
Average 1994–2005		2	724	396	8,223	108,823	118,169
Klawock	1990	-	2	112	60	4,596	4,770
Average 1990		-	2	112	60	4,596	4,770
Anita Bay	2004	*	*	*	*	*	-
Anita Bay	2005	64	61	95	3,356	66,506	70,082
Anita Bay	**2006**	**4,544**	**187**	**1,149**	**5,066**	**261,103**	**272,049**
Average 2005		64	61	95	3,356	66,506	70,082

-continued-

Table 27.–Page 2 of 2.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Earl West Cove	1990	2698	2	1	32	49	2782
Earl West Cove	1992	931	9	1	13	48	1002
Earl West Cove	1993	1145	2	474	6	414	2041
Earl West Cove	1994	829	1	28	2	1,725	2585
Earl West Cove	1995	816	37	4	464	34,878	36199
Earl West Cove	1996	831	3	-	-	311	1145
Earl West Cove	1997	999	1	14	3	15,632	16649
Earl West Cove	1999	761	4	-	27	7,636	8428
Earl West Cove	2000	1149	78	30	292	35,131	36680
Earl West Cove	2001	4397	19	11	410	8,562	13399
Earl West Cove	2002	1831	10	338	637	8,990	11806
Earl West Cove	2003	350	6	4	693	16,310	17363
Earl West Cove	2004	-	-	-	29	371	400
Average 1990–2004		1,395	14	75	201	10,004	11,690
Port Armstrong	1995	-	16	6,685	306,796	61	313,558
Average 1995		-	16	6,685	306,796	61	313,558
Hidden Falls	1990	179	3,487	773	207,188	257,987	469,614
Hidden Falls	1992	1,159	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129	1,196,333
Hidden Falls	1993	2,447	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182	3,477,198
Hidden Falls	1994	4,492	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059	4,351,236
Hidden Falls	1995	22,223	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002	3,549,416
Hidden Falls	1996	19,989	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359	3,744,983
Hidden Falls	1997	5,791	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980	1,838,353
Hidden Falls	1998	6,259	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116	2,626,399
Hidden Falls	1999	13,650	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575	3,794,386
Hidden Falls	2000	18,449	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107	2,994,881
Hidden Falls	2001	12,186	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670	1,580,287
Hidden Falls	2002	9,791	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544	1,586,784
Hidden Falls	2003	4,377	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104	1,889,879
Hidden Falls	2004	4,180	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394	2,517,643
Hidden Falls	2005	1,264	1,145	1,376	378,653	247,562	630,000
Hidden Falls	**2006**	**4,584**	**6,924**	**3,416**	**531,896**	**1,710,387**	**2,257,207**
Average 1990–2005		8,429	6,887	7,595	707,731	1,685,851	2,416,493
Deep Inlet	1992	12	5	3,038	537	168,270	171,862
Deep Inlet	1993	43	425	3,196	58,834	458,223	520,721
Deep Inlet	1994	42	887	3,370	20,249	395,917	420,465
Deep Inlet	1995	2,494	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373	556,055
Deep Inlet	1996	1,344	758	667	98,450	1,072,888	1,174,107
Deep Inlet	1997	420	1,750	545	144,320	817,008	964,043
Deep Inlet	1998	337	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499	1,448,338
Deep Inlet	1999	405	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457	2,244,811
Deep Inlet	2000	375	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459	2,094,176
Deep Inlet	2001	548	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
Deep Inlet	2002	775	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
Deep Inlet	2003	407	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
Deep Inlet	2004	256	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
Deep Inlet	2005	415	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
Deep Inlet	**2006**	**440**	**2,141**	**1,722**	**220,109**	**965,713**	**1,190,125**
Average 1992–2005		562	842	1,266	109,714	731,035	843,420

Note: * Indicates Confidential data, less than 3 boats.

Table 28.–Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet common property Terminal Harvest Area.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	4	79	33	196	2,198	2,510
Nakat Inlet	1991		17	40	203	1,969	2,229
Nakat Inlet	1992	2	1	63	36	6,403	6,505
Nakat Inlet	1993		39	80	144	6,506	6,769
Nakat Inlet	1994	2	81	322	307	36,113	36,825
Nakat Inlet	1995	1	42	1,095	1,885	100,441	103,464
Nakat Inlet	1996		74	46	14	27,474	27,608
Nakat Inlet	1997	2	140	2,542	264	58,361	61,309
Nakat Inlet	1998		145	282	552	27,053	28,032
Nakat Inlet	1999		25	8	168	2,879	3,080
Nakat Inlet	2000		69	1,368	689	19,697	21,823
Nakat Inlet	2001	14	399	425	3,908	32,719	37,465
Nakat Inlet	2002	5	763	1,252	2,859	16,408	21,287
Nakat Inlet	2003	2	615	2,413	5,544	39,261	47,835
Nakat Inlet	2004	24	406	518	1,988	24,892	27,828
Nakat Inlet	2005	10	299	86	2,870	12,848	16,113
Nakat Inlet	**2006**	**20**	**598**	**1,187**	**3,818**	**26,113**	**31,736**
Average 1990–2005		7	200	699	1,250	26,825	28,981
Neets Bay	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
Neets Bay	2000	13	-	-	-	45	58
Neets Bay	2001	-	-	491	-	3	494
Neets Bay	2002	294	-	33,956	-	13,466	47,716
Neets Bay	2003	150	-	31,506	-	37,083	68,739
Neets Bay	2004	47	-	19,411	-	10,829	30,287
Neets Bay	2005	244	3	14,087	2	5,599	19,935
Neets Bay	**2006**	**443**	**-**	**1,003**	**-**	**2,320**	**3,766**
Average 1998–2005		135	5	16,575	20	10,674	27,408
Wrangell Narrows	1990	-	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
Wrangell Narrows	1991	787	1	626	1	1	1,416
Wrangell Narrows	1992	19	3	949	30	3	1,004
Wrangell Narrows	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
Wrangell Narrows	1994	-	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
Wrangell Narrows	1996	-	-	489	-	-	489
Average 1990-1996		270	9	1,946	99	48	2,372
Anita Bay	2002	-	-	917	-	4	921
Anita Bay	2003	52	33	1,268	330	2,263	3,946
Anita Bay	2004	1,457	359	2,221	136	43,197	47,370
Anita Bay	2005	567	554	1,239	1,970	57,146	61,476
Anita Bay	**2006**	**627**	**264**	**969**	**986**	**88,043**	**90,889**
Average 2002–2005		692	315	1,411	812	25,653	28,883

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Table 28.–Page 2 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Earl West	1990	6039	32	2164	16	1109	9,360
Earl West	1991	8211	71	4794	59	19837	32,972
Earl West	1992	4854	98	1669	60	42995	49,676
Earl West	1993	6400	165	6993	49	7874	21,481
Earl West	1994	6979	209	2898	228	33771	44,085
Earl West	1995	3735	142	5240	202	62110	71,429
Earl West	1996	3047	238	4494	5	23859	31,643
Earl West	1997	2033	132	3857	814	53658	60,494
Earl West	1998	2270	49	4055	230	43638	50,242
Earl West	1999	3059	297	2556	546	29118	35,576
Earl West	2000	7912	373	2692	1375	53161	65,513
Earl West	2001	7101	833	880	5528	86088	100,430
Earl West	2002	4040	231	366	281	42575	47,493
Earl West	2003	6119	193	254	2350	73357	82,273
Earl West	2004	389	150	74	401	18196	19,210
Earl West	2005	4	-	-	-	31	35
Average 1990–2004		4,813	214	2,866	810	39,423	48,125
Blind Slough	1990	125	6	-	-	4	135
Blind Slough	1992	78	-	-	-	-	78
Blind Slough	1993	171	-	-	-	-	171
Average 1990–1993		125	6	-	-	4	135
Speel Arm	2000	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399	23,362
Speel Arm	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
Speel Arm	2002	10	25,615	641	1,062	915	28,243
Speel Arm	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
Speel Arm	2004	54	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
Speel Arm	2005	6	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
Speel Arm	**2006**	**19**	**127,746**	**723**	**6,890**	**1,115**	**136,493**
Average 2000–2005		15	23,444	453	2,107	624	26,643
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,316
Deep Inlet	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913	162,205
Deep Inlet	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527	416,944
Deep Inlet	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932	195,668
Deep Inlet	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662	405,533
Deep Inlet	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124	591,653
Deep Inlet	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253	610,748
Deep Inlet	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,847
Deep Inlet	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,847
Deep Inlet	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,333
Deep Inlet	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,987
Deep Inlet	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
Deep Inlet	2004	2,938	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
Deep Inlet	2005	919	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042
Deep Inlet	**2006**	**718**	**651**	**1,486**	**32,874**	**651,689**	**687,418**
Average 1993–2005		631	363	1,088	18,273	364,511	384,865

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Table 28.–Page 3 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,632
Boat Harbor	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,465
Boat Harbor	1997	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,354	215,565
Boat Harbor	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,775
Boat Harbor	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,663
Boat Harbor	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,982
Boat Harbor	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,734	148,213
Boat Harbor	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,792
Boat Harbor	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
Boat Harbor	2004	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
Boat Harbor	2005	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
Boat Harbor	**2006**	**17**	**4,876**	**373**	**9,845**	**398,671**	**413,782**
Average 1995–2005		83	8,619	238	14,435	133,940	157,315

Table 29.–Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1975 to 2006.

Year	Adult Chinook	Jacks	Total Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	-	-	-	-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1979	-	-	-	-	5,893	29,555	-	35,448
1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	752	752
1981	-	-	-	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	-	-	-	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	-	-	-	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	-	-	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2,658	-	-	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	-	-	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	2,376	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,645,091
1988	9,648	1	9,649	85	7,539	115,729	512,809	655,460
1989	19,602	78	19,680	66	18,921	213,371	192,527	464,245
1990	26,394	298	26,692	75	125,762	880,750	381,645	1,441,616
1991	25,995	-	25,995	1,478	294,490	1,112,888	376,313	1,837,159
1992	16,695	28	16,723	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,111,329
1993	23,252	-	23,252	7,595	106,489	332,803	1,256,945	1,750,336
1994	17,680	70	17,750	3,322	188,847	3,459,436	1,717,481	5,404,586
1995	31,129	276	31,405	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,405,949
1996	33,496	-	33,496	6,636	166,941	609,316	4,536,244	5,386,129
1997	30,122	22	30,144	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,685,923
1998	15,943	-	15,943	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,716,919
1999	15,016	84	15,100	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,068,581
2000	31,636	1	31,637	107,244	268,171	267,913	4,353,396	5,059,998
2001	49,028	-	49,028	138,233	352,904	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,903,877
2002	28,445	-	28,445	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,407,048
2003	45,723	-	45,723	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,805,711
2004	62,470	-	62,470	210,665	220,606	974,597	3,508,809	4,977,147
2005	29,586	1	29,587	140,270	221,880	881,197	1,870,873	3,143,807
Average: 1996–2005:								
	34,147	11	34,157	83,332	302,810	1,135,542	3,534,722	5,090,562
2006	**12,616**	**30**	**12,646**	**124,109**	**246,062**	**375,851**	**4,910,714**	**5,669,382**

Note: Cost recovery harvest includes purse seine, drift gillnet, and fish ladder.

Table 30.–Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by district, harvest area, and species, 2006.

District	Permit Holder[a]	Area	Chinook Total	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Bay	1,190	-	-	-	-	1,190
	SSRAA	Neets Bay	6,067	-	6,922	-	1,042,536	1,055,525
	AIR	Tamgass Hatchery	548	6	-	-	33	587
3	POWHA	Klawock Lake	0	-	4,176	-	-	4,176
6	SSRAA	Neck Lake	0	-	20,121	-	-	20,121
9	KAKE	Keku Islands	0	-	-	-	146,202	146,202
	AKI	Port Armstrong	304	18	18,577	251,051	208	270,158
	NSRAA	Mist Cove	0	-	30,040	1,384	15	31,439
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel	46	55	13,193	19,576	1,395,699	1,428,569
	DIPAC	Amalga harbor	1	283	12	62,456	1,711,785	1,774,537
	DIPAC	Speel Arm	0	123,650	-	314	34	123,998
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	1,263	96	153,005	3,964	289,315	447,643
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet	-	-	-	2,098	159,820	161,918
	NSRAA	Silver Bay	3,227	1	14	31,139	164,597	198,978
	SJC	Crescent Bay	-	-	2	3,869	470	4,341
		Total	**12,646**	**124,109**	**246,062**	**375,851**	**4,910,714**	**5,669,382**

[a] SSRAA: Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
POWHA: Prince of Wales Hatchery Association
KAKE: Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation
AKI: Armstrong Keta, Inc.
DIPAC: Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.
NSRAA: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association
SJC: Sheldon Jackson College
AIR: Annette Island Reserve

Table 31.–Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Stikine River, from 1972 to 2006. Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements harvest not included.

Year	Large Chinook [a]	Small Chinook[b]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1973	200	-	3,670	-	-	-	3,870
1974	100	-	3,500	-	-	-	3,600
1975	1,202	-	2,252	50	-	-	3,504
1976	1,160	-	3,644	13	-	-	4,817
1977	162	-	6,310	-	-	-	6,472
1978	500	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,500
1979	1,562	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,297
1980	2,231	-	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,446
1981	1,404	-	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,273
1982	2,387	-	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,435
1983	1,418	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,780
1984 [c]	643	59	5,327	1	62	-	6,092
1985	1,111	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	31,827
1986	1,936	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	23,039
1987	2,201	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	19,096
1988	2,360	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	21,363
1989	2,669	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	30,587
1990	2,250	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	26,265
1991	1,511	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	28,184
1992	1,840	239	26,284	1,855	122	231	30,571
1993	1,803	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	52,348
1994	1,790	350	45,092	3,367	90	173	50,862
1995	1,646	860	53,467	3,418	48	263	59,702
1996	2,471	421	74,281	1,404	25	232	78,834
1997	4,483	286	65,404	401	269	222	71,065
1998	2,164	423	43,803	726	55	13	47,184
1999	2,916	1,264	38,055	181	11	8	42,435
2000	3,086	628	27,468	301	181	144	31,808
2001	1,480	103	25,600	78	233	56	27,550
2002	1,362	578	17,294	82	19	33	19,368
2003	1,396	1,057	58,784	190	850	112	62,389
2004	3,906	2,568	84,886	12	271	134	91,777
2005	19,898	1,276	85,890	276	0	39	107,379
Average 1972 to 2005	3,159	707	28,224	2,440	490	259	35,279
Average 1996 to 2005	4,317	860	52,175	407	150	99	58,009
2006	**15,736**	**2,078**	**101,405**	**72**	**4**	**14**	**119,309**

[a] Chinook salmon>28"
[b] Chinook salmon<21"
[c] There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

Table 32.–Canadian commercial and food fisheries salmon harvest in the Taku River, from 1979 to 2006.

								Commercial Effort	
Year	Large Chinook[a]	Small Chinook[b]	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Boat Days	Days Open
1979[c]	97	-	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	48,816	599	50
1980	310	-	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	74,819	476	39
1981	159	-	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,050	243	31
1982	54	-	3,144	51	202	3	3,454	38	13
1983	165	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,645	390	64
1984	294	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,635	288	30
1985	330	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,066	178	16
1986	285	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,302	148	17
1987	127	106	13,650	5,712	6,250	2,270	28,115	280	26
1988	582	186	12,259	3,221	1,030	733	18,011	185	15
1989	901	139	18,598	3,022	695	42	23,397	271	25
1990	1,258	128	21,189	3,213	378	12	26,178	295	28
1991	1,177	432	25,217	3,435	296	2	30,559	284	25
1992	1,566	147	29,824	4,264	-	7	35,808	291	27
1993	1,644	171	33,357	3,041	16	15	38,244	363	34
1994	2,184	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,303	497	74
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,404	428	51
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	-	-	50,615	415	65
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	-	1	29,961	394	46
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	-	2	25,763	299	42
1999	958	257	21,181	4,888	-	-	27,284	300	34
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	-	-	34,599	351	39
2001	1,583	118	47,712	3,002	-	25	52,565	382	42
2002	1,598	291	31,208	3,770	-	-	36,867	286	33
2003	2,171	784	32,997	3,584	-	-	39,540	275	44
2004	2,612	451	20,268	6,416	-	-	29,747	294	40
2005	7,611	821	21,858	5,086	-	-	35,376	561	68
Average 1979 to 2005	1,420	224	23,669	4,853	2,266	1,221	33,652	326	38
Average 1996 to 2005	2,555	326	28,907	4,438	-	-	36,230	356	45
2006	**7,534**	**198**	**21,178**	**9,480**	**426**	**-**	**38,816**	**527**	**72**

[a] Chinook salmon >28".
[b] Chinook salmon <21", commercial harvest.
[c] 1979 commercial harvest only.

Table 33.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial trap salmon harvest in numbers.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1960	-	1,753	2,387	45,409	3,796	53,345
1961	-	9,949	5,740	157,046	8,648	181,383
1962	-	7,489	3,975	579,917	6,911	598,292
1963	-	4,166	1,646	86,836	2,204	94,852
1964	-	11,029	6,796	351,493	11,597	380,915
1965	-	3,345	2,256	33,626	246	39,473
1966	-	44,815	15,975	576,020	7,065	643,875
1967	-	3,144	368	6,925	321	10,758
1968	122	3,972	1,663	242,024	3,184	250,965
1969	-	970	400	29,238	258	30,866
1970	-	2,926	2,499	101,883	1,387	108,695
1972	135	8,139	4,688	413,584	4,518	431,064
1973	25	1,118	324	41,692	226	43,385
1974	15	2,615	1,006	109,053	375	113,064
1975	3	621	562	108,217	1,108	110,511
1976	45	5,010	1,223	435,801	2,838	444,917
1977	49	13,449	1,366	292,787	2,602	310,253
1978	135	6,071	4,371	702,157	1,344	714,078
1979	250	15,478	3,684	189,580	1,260	210,252
1980	139	6,098	1,789	449,292	1,013	458,331
1981	86	10,618	1,647	194,206	1,199	207,756
1982	553	24,412	4,576	517,637	913	548,091
1983	194	4,545	6,270	802,700	1,776	815,485
1984	182	16,474	5,595	649,458	6,284	677,993
1985	366	10,903	3,540	522,679	1,563	539,051
1986	-	3,068	1,410	458,860	1,788	465,126
1987	-	6,099	2,513	86,812	4,205	99,629
1988	94	2,051	87	34,312	383	36,927
1989	328	2,730	477	496,262	482	500,279
1990	443	7,914	1,288	452,225	798	462,668
1991	70	709	318	93,935	303	95,335
1992	36	1,258	142	67,951	520	69,907
1993 [a]	36	4,202	610	329,476	1,313	335,637
1960 to 1993	157	7,489	2,763	292,700	2,498	305,550
Max. harvest	553	44,815	15,975	802,700	11,597	-
(Year)	(1982)	(1966)	(1966)	(1983)	(1964)	-
Min. harvest	3	621	87	6,925	226	-
(Year)	(1975)	(1975)	(1988)	(1967)	(1973)	-
2006	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

[a] There has been no reported trap gear harvest since 1993.

Table 34.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1977 to 2006.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977[a]	22	12,088	768	76,237	8,926	98,041
1978	36	15,507	2,187	33,612	16,362	67,704
1979	89	15,556	1,726	52,604	11,666	81,641
1980	38	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	267	43,475	6,712	162,244	26,814	239,512
1983	170	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	798	39,353	55,803	296,036	76,844	468,834
1992	455	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,043	749,665
1993	269	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
2004	1,523	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
2005	1,132	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
Avg. '96–05	1,232	14,604	32,742	217,379	98,523	364,478
Max. harvest			-	-		-
(Year)	(2001)	(1993)	(1991)	(1989)	(1998)	-
Min. harvest			-	-		-
(Year)	(1977)	(2003)	(1977)	(1978)	(1977)	-
2006	**509**	**8,101**	**25,404**	**137,321**	**131,510**	**302,845**

[a] Prior to 1977 there was little to no commercial drift gillnet fishing in the waters of the Annette Island Reserve.

Table 35.–Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers, by species, from 1963 to 2005.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1963 [a]	-	28	42	1,309	78	1,457
1964	-	416	164	5,204	704	6,488
1965	-	14	24	257	2	297
1966	3	495	169	12,660	243	13,570
1967	-	26	6	24	2	58
1968	-	147	283	16,320	1,049	17,799
1970	-	21	-	1,024	-	1,045
1972	14	39	18	1,459	772	2,302
1975	-	1	8	183	198	390
1976	-	12	131	620	972	1,735
1977	1	1,430	3,411	212,933	3,665	221,440
1978	26	2,041	2,113	499,675	7,899	511,754
1979	-	311	229	63,800	3,511	67,851
1980	3	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,405
2004	336	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,232
2005	173	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
Average 1996–2005	412	11,404	7,451	695,976	20,969	736,213
Max. harvest	2,202	25,432	20,309	1,655,144	39,083	-
(Year)	(2000)	(2001)	(1986)	(2001)	(1998)	-
Min. harvest	1	1	6	24	2	-
(Year)	(1977)	(1975)	(1967)	(1967)	(1965)	-
2006	**240**	**12,807**	**4,815**	**126,099**	**28,672**	**172,633**

[a] Prior to 1963 there was little to no commercial purse seine fishing in the waters of the Annette Island Reserve.

FIGURES

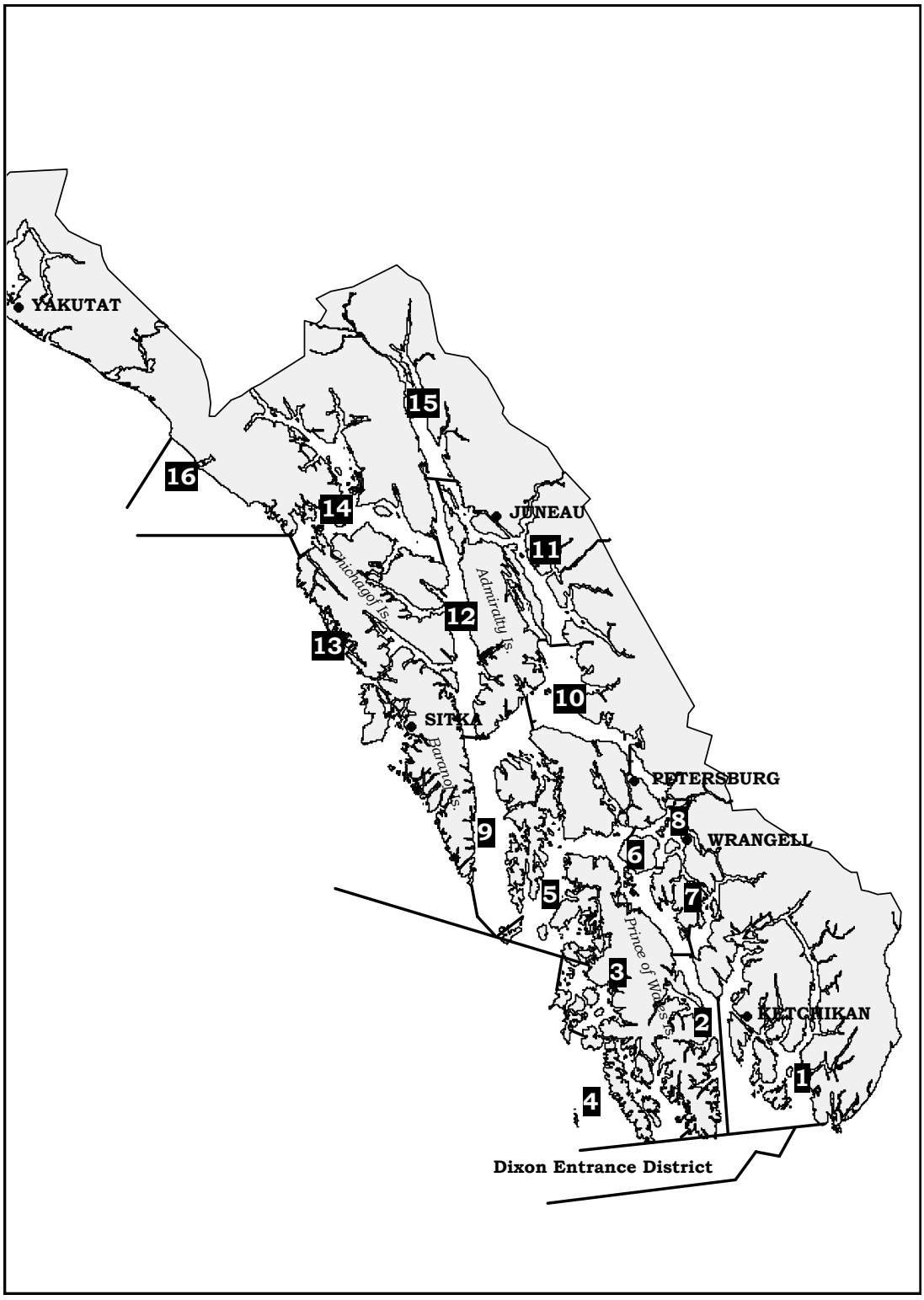


Figure 1.–Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

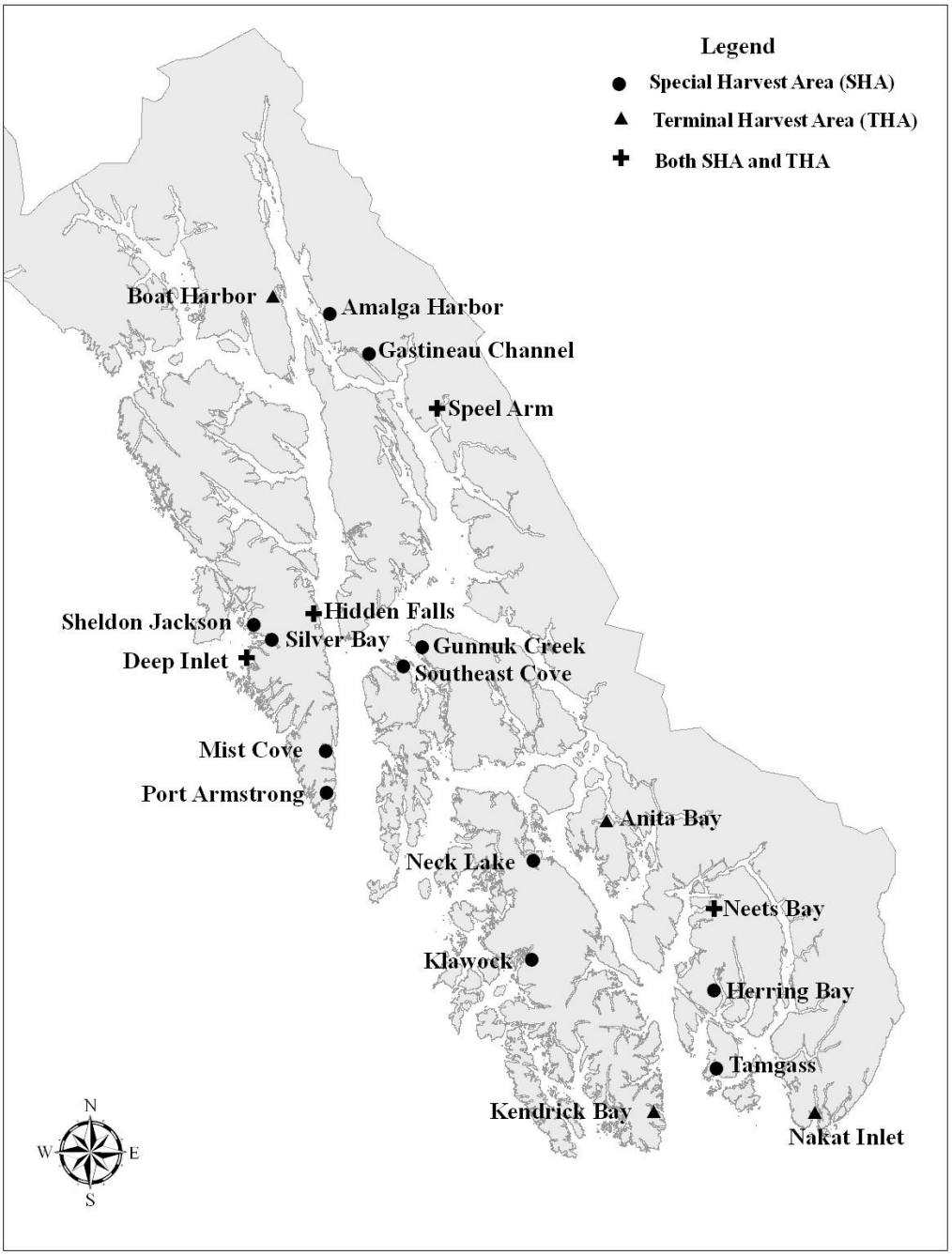


Figure 2.–Locations of common property fishery Terminal Harvest Areas (THAs) and private hatchery cost recovery fishery Special Harvest Areas (SHAs).

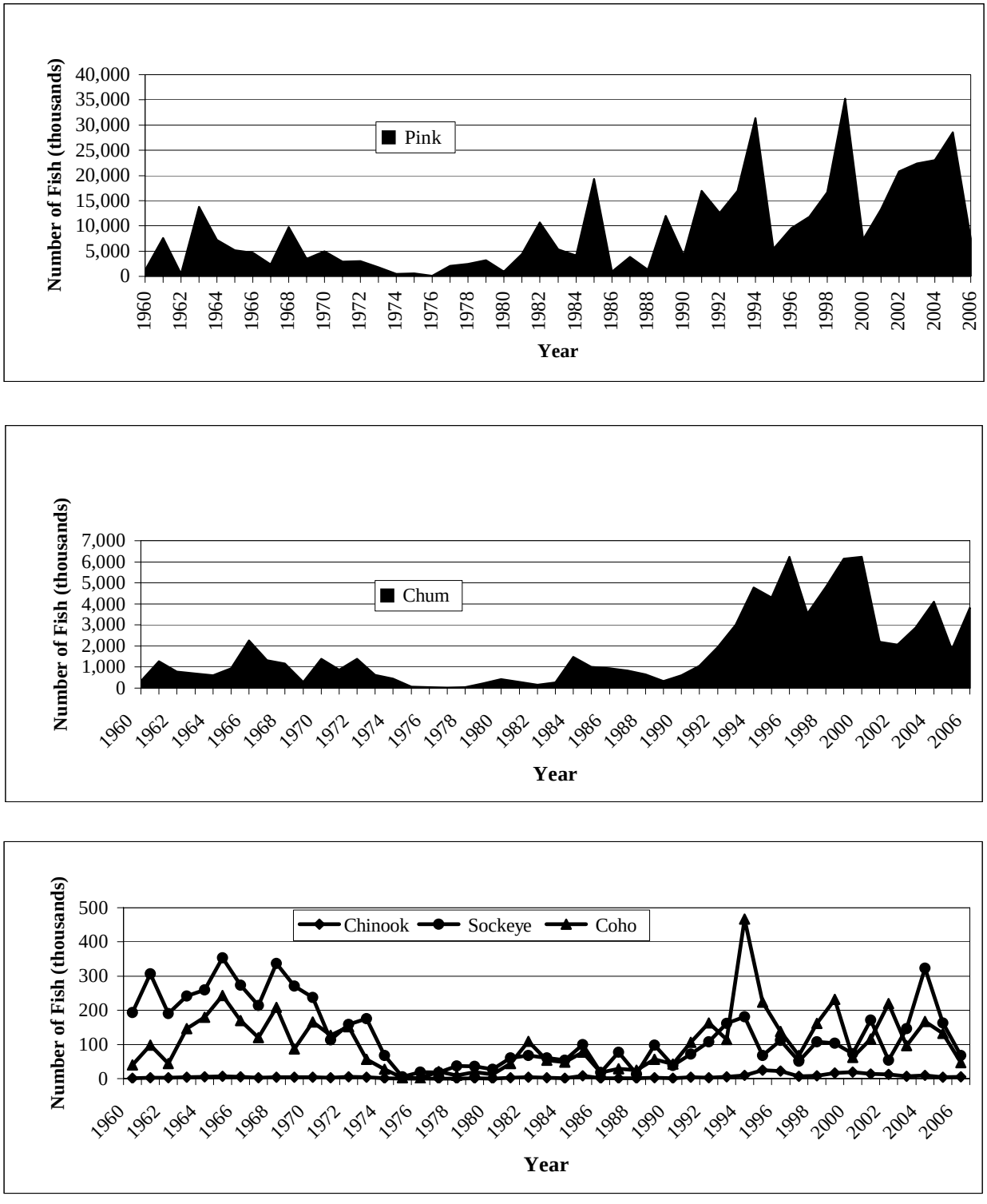


Figure 3.–Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2006.

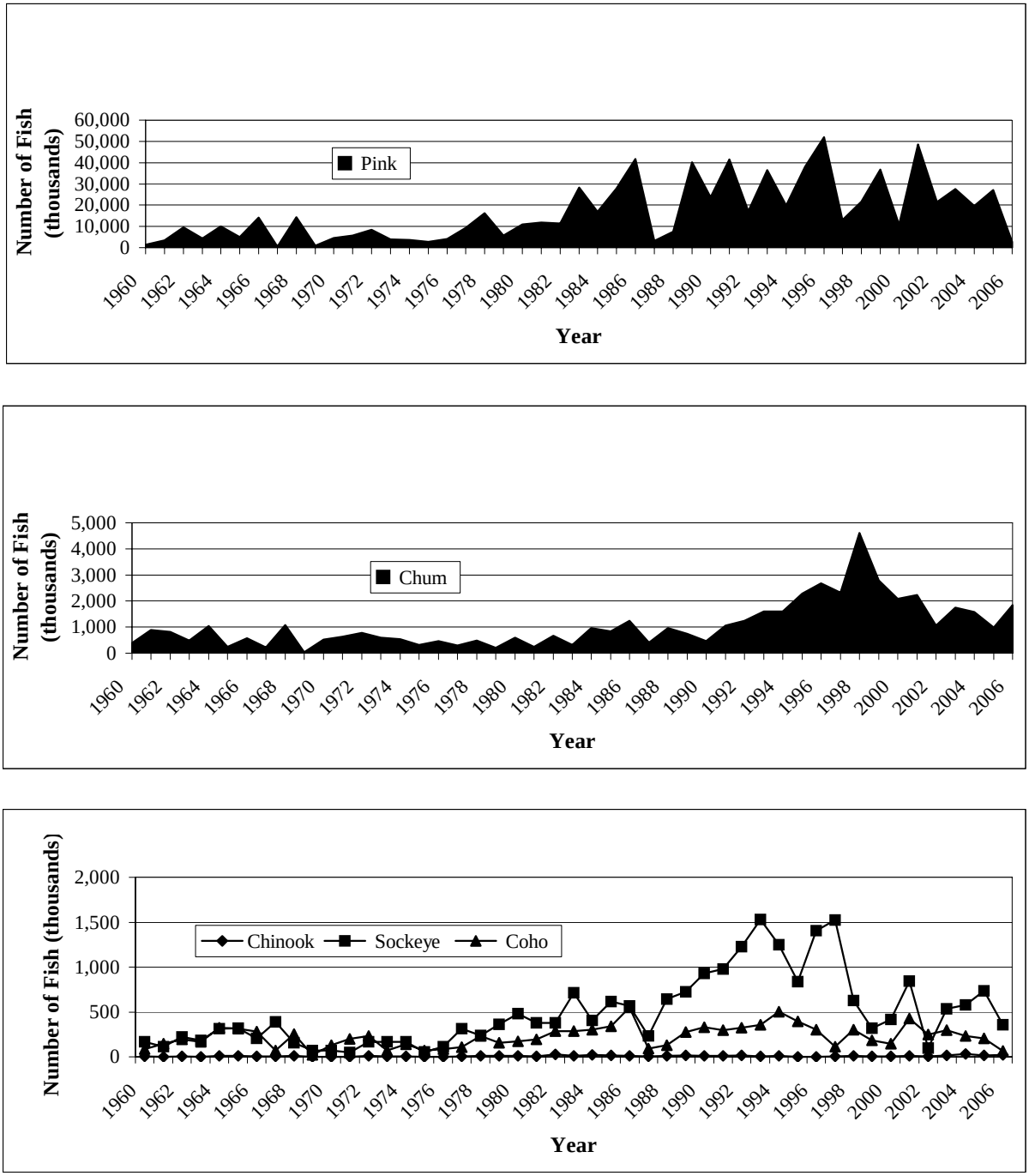


Figure 4.–Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2006.

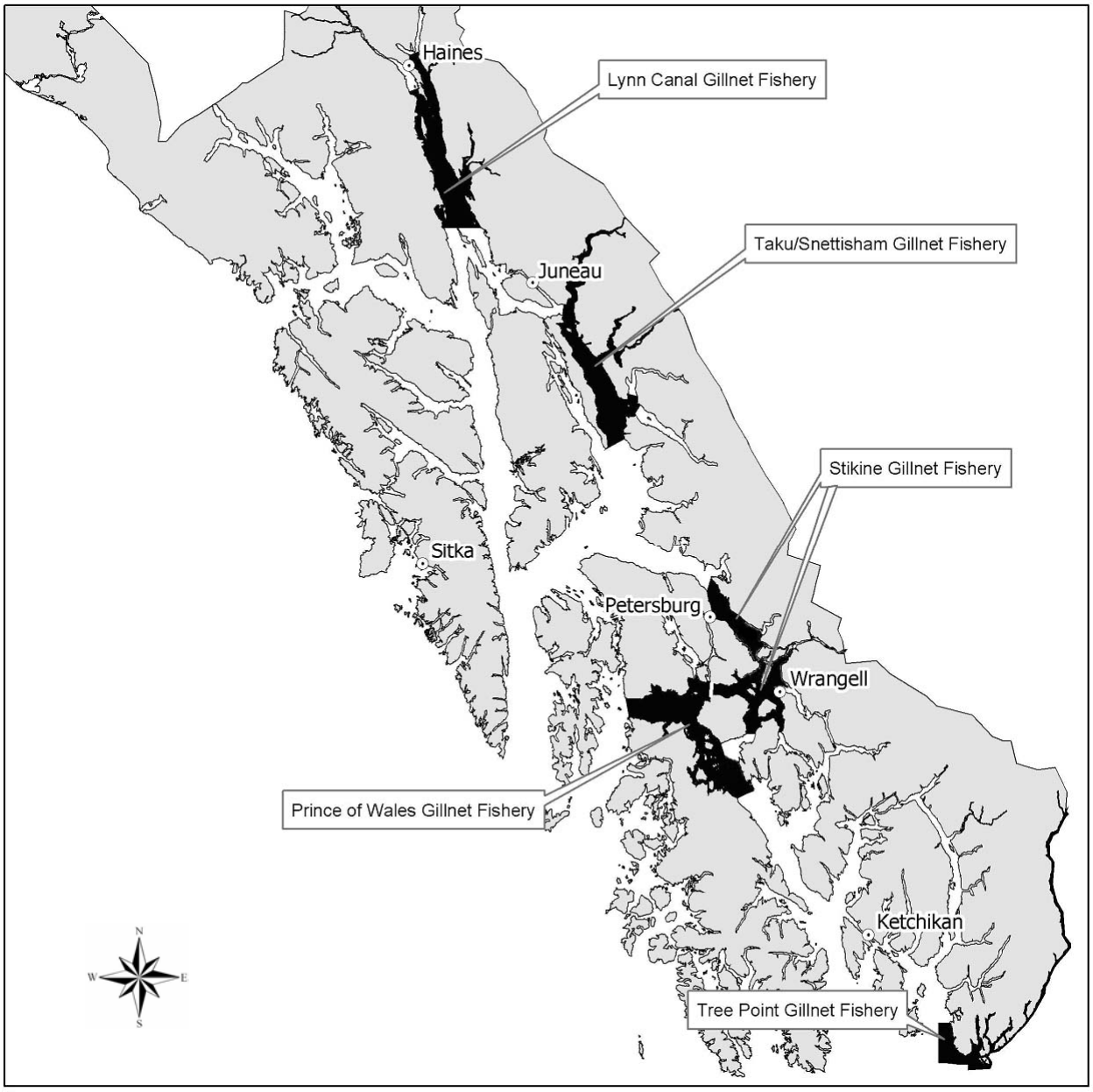


Figure 5.–Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

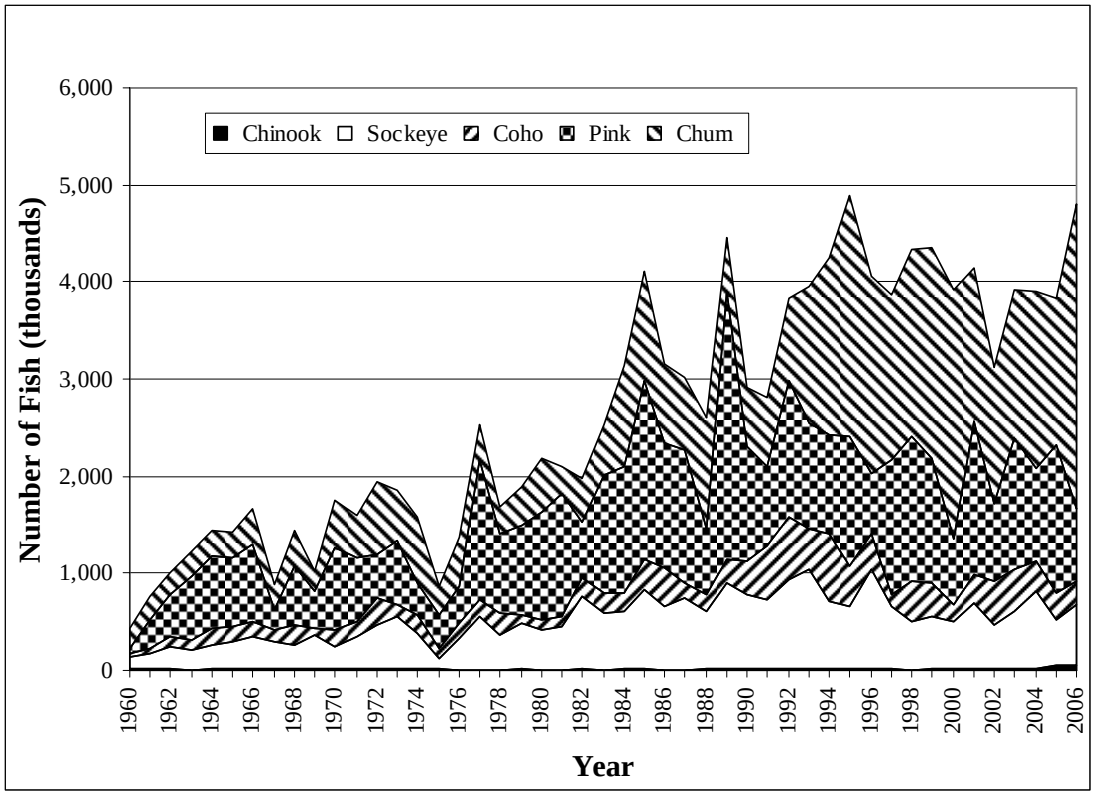


Figure 6.–Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1961 to 2006.

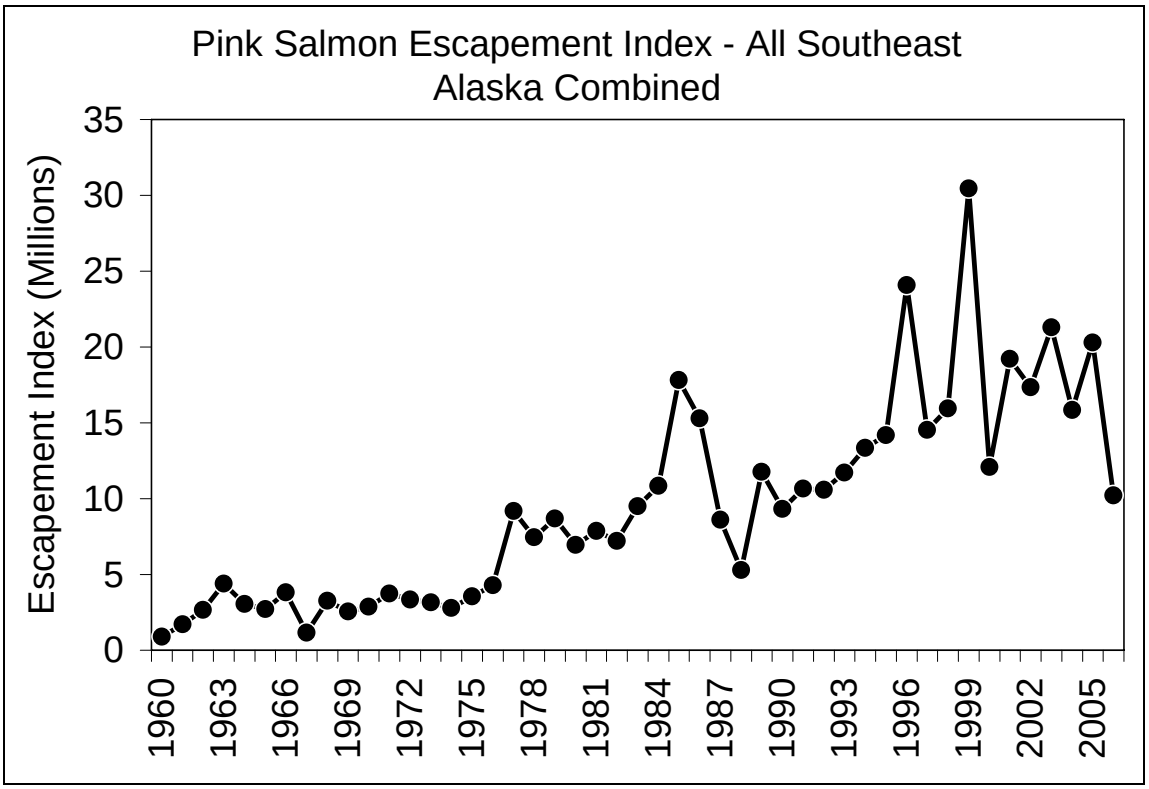
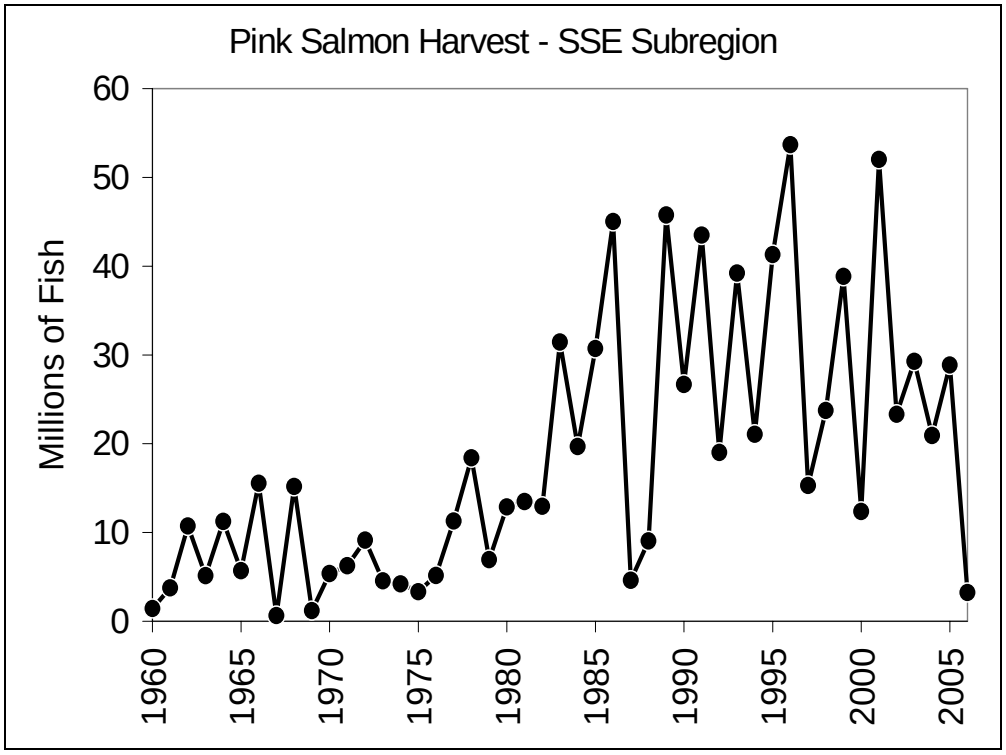


Figure 7.–Pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, from 1960–2006.



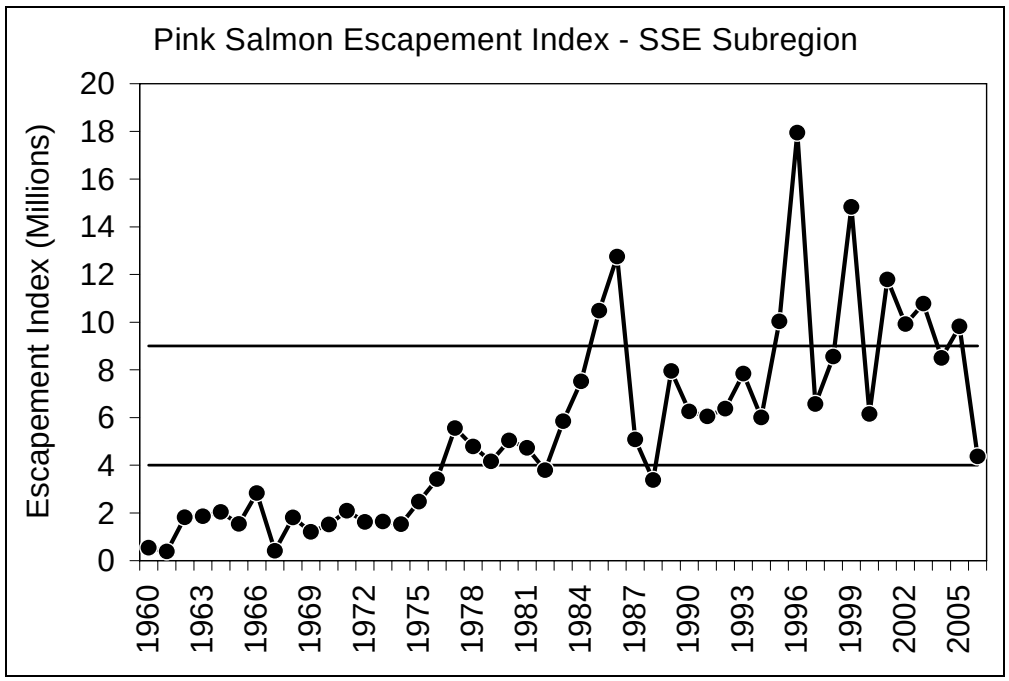


Figure 8.–Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Southern Southeast subregion, 1960–2005 (Districts 101-108). The solid lines show the escapement goal range of 4.0 million to 9.0 million index spawners.

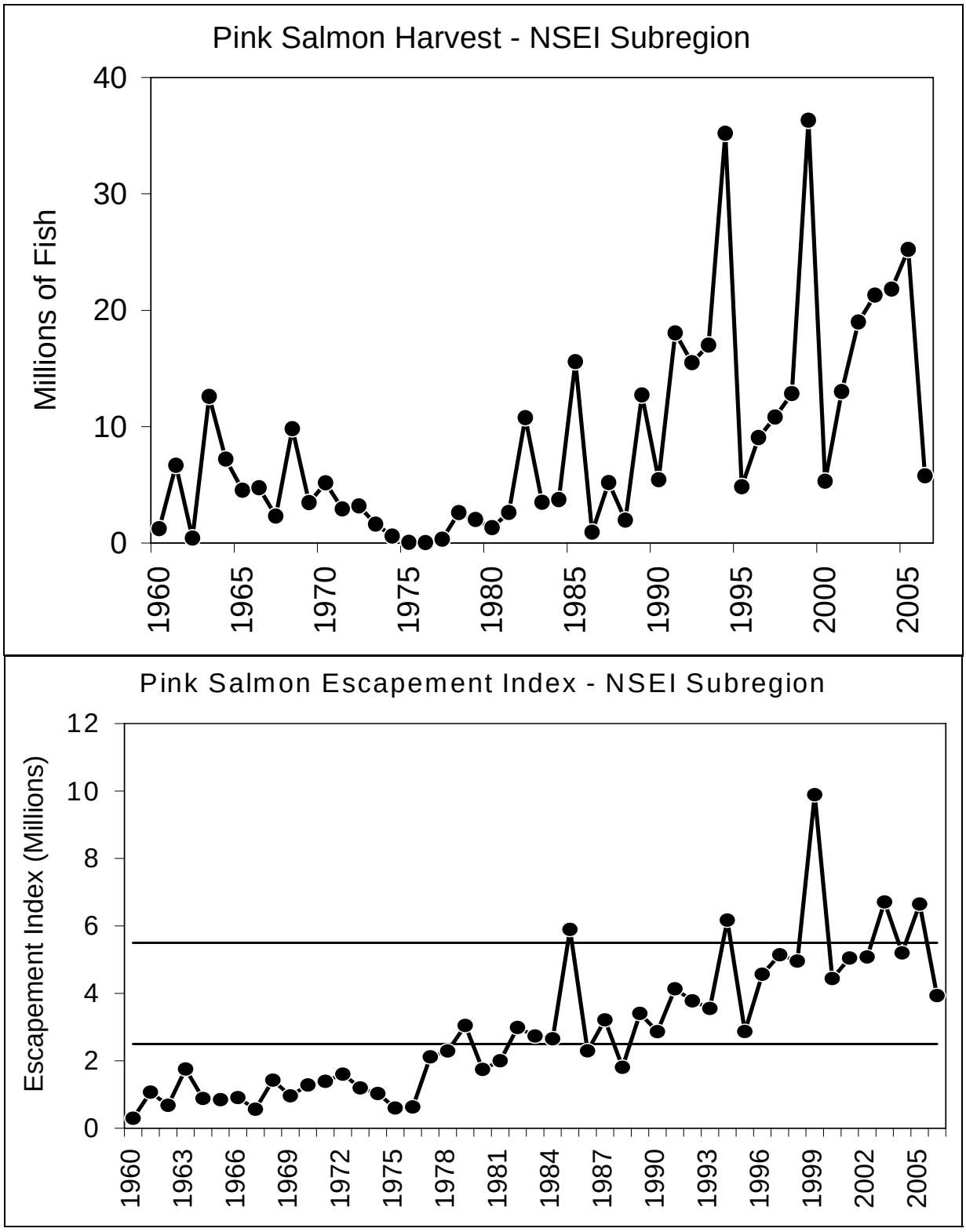
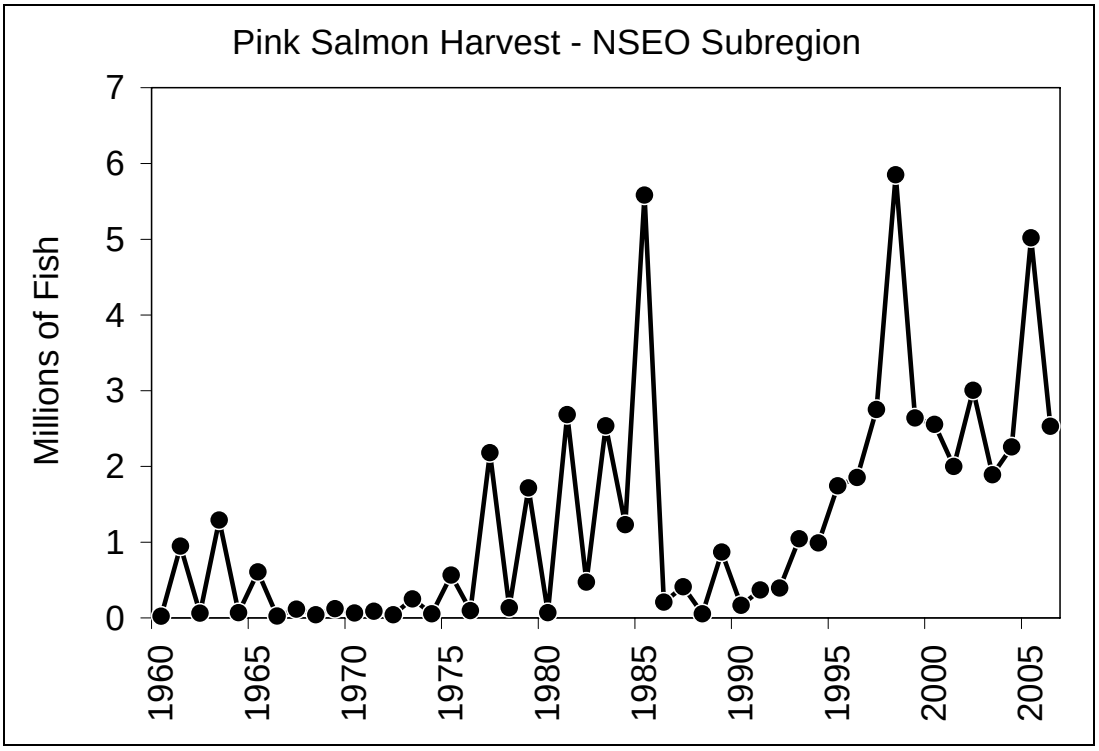


Figure 9.–Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside subregion, 1960–2006 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 subdistricts 51–59). The horizontal lines show the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 5.5 million index spawners.



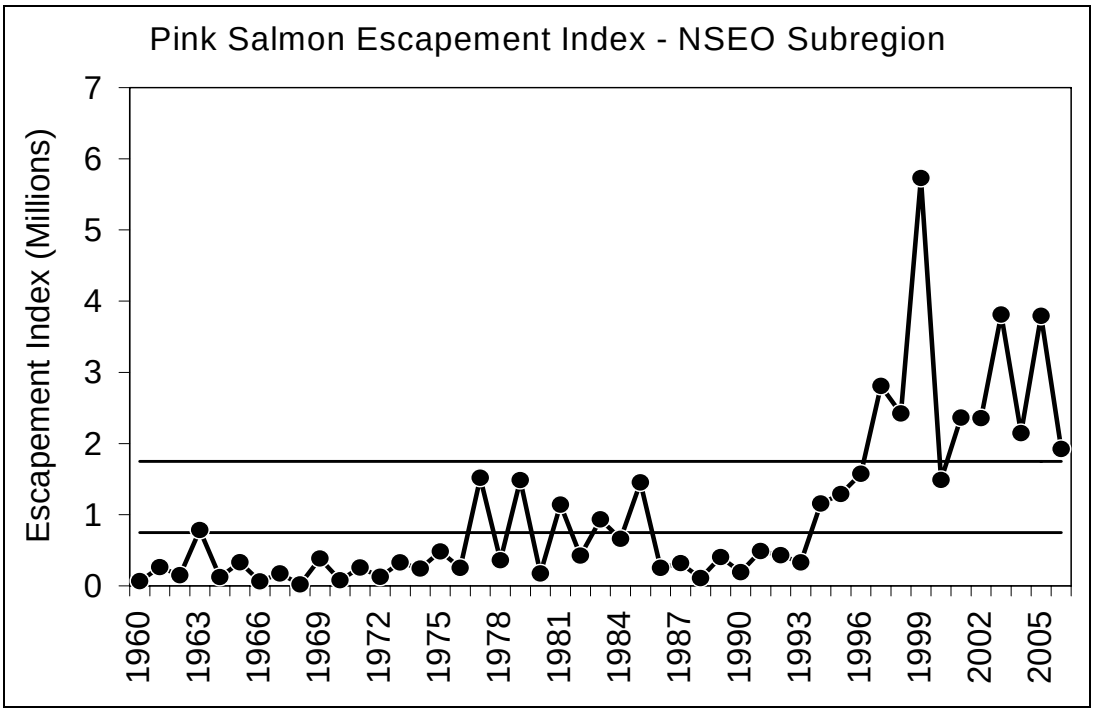


Figure 10.–Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside subregion, 1960–2006 (District 113, subdistricts 22–44 and 62–96). The horizontal lines show the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 1.75 million index spawners.

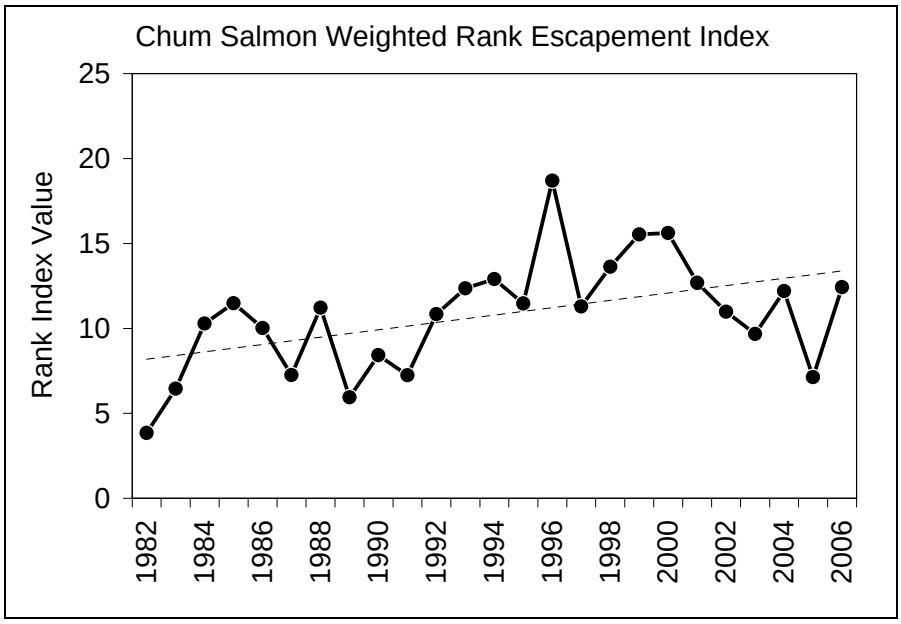


Figure 11.–Estimated annual escapement index for 82 chum salmon streams in Southeast Alaska, 1982–2006.